The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 288. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	India	8000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
6th February	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jusen Maru.	T. Terada.	3785	29th. Nov.	10th. Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itanno.	6265	6th Dec.	18th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamoto.	4709	13th. Dec.	25th. Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	— —	6712	16th. Dec.	21st. Dec.
HakusikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, **Bath-room** Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	7th Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9,289	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	..	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi	5,573	...	30th April

FARES.	1st class Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	486	880
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH). VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000, 2nd Dec. 1914.
Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* 180—D18

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
LHASA, 2,134, 27th November, *Direct.
DUMRA, 1,695, Mon. 7th Dec. 11 a.m., †P.B.D. and C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,184 tons, on Friday, 4th December (Passengers only) connecting at Karachi, with T. S. S. "VITA" for Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3,360 tons, about 10th December, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
3rd December, 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914
ORDER NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA'S
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.
BOMBAY & POONA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 294

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	th Nov 1914

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 191
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	652	999
Bombay, to Gibraltar	590	851
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos:* 102 & 1439.

Bluthner House,
7, 9, 11 & 13, Wigmore Street,
LONDON, W.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Directors of Bluthner and Company, Limited, beg to explain the true position of the firm, concerning which some misapprehension appears to exist.

Bluthner and Company Limited is an English Company, registered in 1896, and the English standing on the firm has been fully recognized by the Board of Trade.

Eighty per cent. of its Share Capital is held by native-born English men and women.

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of four Englishmen, all native-born and not naturalised Germans. There are no German or foreign Directors.

The Staff employed by the Company consists of 55 men, all of whom—except three—are Enghlish by birth. One of the foreigners is a Dutchman, and the other two are highly-trained technical German workmen.

Twelve Members of this Staff are serving in His Majesty's Forces, they are being paid during their absence, and will be re-instated in their old positions at the end of the War.

The use of their large Motor Vans has been offered to the War Office.

We trust that the above facts will be sufficient evidence of the predominantly English character of this firm. Reference to the files at Somerset House will confirm our statements as to the Share Capital, Directorate, etc., of the Company, while we shall be pleased to give any further information that may be required.

It need hardly be added that under no circumstances will the Compan send any money to Germany or Austria.

BLUTHNER & COMPANY LIMITED.
Directors, W. M. Y. MAXWELL. W. J. WHELPDALE. A. W. WHELPDALE. J. MEADMORE.

Bombay, Agents.
MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

REMEMBER "CHARACTER IS DESTINY." To know your Destiny know Yourself. Accurate delineations. Rs. 2. LUCIFER ASTROLOGER, Princess Building, Princess Street. 4599

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 3450

WANTED.

WANTED— SECOND HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 20 by 6 by 125 or 24 by 6½ by 130. Apply to C. M. HIRA KHANWALLA, Jalna, Nizam State. 4586

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED at once TWO PARSEE STORE KEEPER CLERKS for Mhow. Those who worked in Commissariat dept. preferred. Well up in accounts and can keep ledger thoroughly. Apply to Box No 1053 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

WANTED.—A fully trained European Nurse is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Railway.

Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, etc., and two months leave in the year.

Apply to—

H. B. FOSTER, Major I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Imambarah Hospital. 3051

WANTED a LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for the two Raj Kumaries, daughters of the Hon. the Rajah of Kakina, Bengal Doors. Must be purely British and able to teach girls up to English Public School final standard, including Piano and singing. Those possessing Home training and belonging to the Church of England will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100 with free board and lodging. The Raj Family generally spends the summer in the hills. Applications, stating all particulars, age, past services and accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) references and photos, will be received by the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Kakina Raj, Kakina, B. D. Ry., until the 12th of December. 3065

WANTED.—The services of sixty well educated, active men between the ages of 20 and 40, are immediately required for service, in the 4th (Quetta) Division, in the Supply and Transport Corps:—

(A) DISTRIBUTION AND PAY.

At Quetta 30 Assistants on Rs. 100 p. m. each, maximum.

At Karachi 29 Assistants on Rs. 80 p. m. each, maximum.

At Hyderabad (Sind) 1 Assistant on Rs. 80 p. m. maximum.

(B) SECURITY:—A security in cash of Rs. 700 per Rs. 50, pay will be required from each Assistant.

(C) PERIOD OF SERVICE:—During the duration of the present War.

(D) DUTIES:—The receipt, care and issue of stores and all accounts connected therewith. A certain number of men are required for duties in connection with the supervision and care of Transport animals.

(E) QUALIFICATIONS:—Assistants must have sound general knowledge of English and write a good hand. A commercial experience will be deemed an advantage. A certificate of medical fitness from a qualified practioner should accompany all applications.

(F) Travelling expenses to destination of selected candidates will be paid at 25 per cent. on second class railway fare.

(G) PROSPECTS:—Proficiency pay upto 50 will be granted at the direction of the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division.

Applicants should state their age, religion and qualifications in their own handwriting and give the names of two references.

All communications should be addressed to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division Quetta.

WANTED.

WANTED SECOND-HAND, CRICKET KIT, requisites for Badminton, ping-pong and other gymnastic accessories. Apply to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

WANTED—PLANTS of seedless guavas, or guava plants with very few seeds in fruit. Apply with prices to ECONOMIC BOTANIST, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Poona. 4470

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for Junior Classes of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 4,566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

WANTED an energetic European Instructress capable of imparting instruction efficiently in Cutting-out. Dress-Making and Embroidery. Knowledge of Hindustani essential. Apply to Box No. 1060 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4601

WANTED for BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY TRAIN CLERKS pay Rs. 45 to Rs. 60. SHUNTING MASTERS pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Usual Railway rules but no passes. Service and Provident Fund Assets of Railway employees will be transferred to this Railway. Only men who have had training for the above posts on a Railway need apply: MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 4600

WANTED—For January next at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach general form subjects in Middle or Primary Classes. Preference for a trained teacher specially qualified to teach Drawing; age not above 35. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 p.m., with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications, etc. to—

THE PRINCIPAL & SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College,
Lucknow. 3068

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4329

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

FOR SALE.—2½ Douglas T. T. model 1913 low handles, in good condition, foot boards, two-speed, never fails, accept Rs. 500 immediate. Apply to Box No. 1059 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4597

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery. Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE. Several Tables, Writing Desks, Chairs, Cabinets, 2 Oliver Typewriters, No. 6, and other office requisites for sale cheap. Very little used. Apply in the first instance to Box No. 1056 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4591

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

TO LET—Airy—commodious and well lighted rooms at "FERN HOUSE" Colaba Causeway. Apply C. N. BANAJI, Mangaldas Cloth Market. 4548

SMART CANOE SHAPED VICTORIA with fast Arab Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090.

AIRY FLATS 1st and 3rd with 3 bed dining and drawing rooms E. L and Fans, open all sides. Newly oilpainted. Apply to N. M. PATELL, Cumballa Hill. 4598

AVAILABLE TWO AIRY ROOMS, with bathrooms, private entrance. With or without board. Healthy locality in Byculla—tram and train convenient. Apply to Box No. 555 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests in one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.

A few single rooms are now available.

Terms from Rs. 150 per month.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

Telephone No. 2550. 416

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2902 E 2916
Retd. 26-11-14. Recd. 24-11-14.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last testamentary dispositions of VERSEY LALJI late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Merchant a widower...Deceased.

1. KANJI ALLARAKHIA MOONIM of the said deceased and
2. JUMABHAI SHERIFF a merchant both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants two of the Executors named in the will of the above deceased dated the 18th October 1912 residing at Palkhi Moholla and Chinchpoogly respectively without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty Third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay)

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 23rd day of November, 1914

Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co.
4603 Petitioners' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1914, for works in the cartage of pipes and machinery from the Docks to Love Grove, Worlee, up to the 31st March, 1916.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1914.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

ASSISTANT RIVER SURVEYOR WANTED.

THE Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT RIVER SURVEYOR.

The duties will be to assist in the surveys of the river and approaches, the laying of channel buoys, and general superintendence of the native survey staff and drawing office.

Salary (inclusive of all allowances) Rs. 400—20—500. Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the leave rules in force in the Commissioners' service. These are based on the Civil Service Regulations of Government.

Candidates must have had previous hydrographical training with experience in surveying rivers and have a good colloquial knowledge of Hindustani.

Applications stating age, qualifications and accompanied by copies of 3 recent testimonials and a medical certificate of fitness, especially as regards eyesight, signed by a qualified medical officer, should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

The successful candidate will be on probation for 6 months. If confirmed his probationary period will count as service. He will be required to contribute 8 1-3 per cent. of his salary monthly to the Port Commissioners' provident fund.

Applications will be received by the Deputy Conservator of the Port up to noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1914.

(By order),
I. COWLING,
Secretary, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 18th November, 1914.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the COMPANY, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1914, at 3 p.m., (Standard Time) to pass the following resolution:—

"That a Dividend on Preference Shares be declared for one year, out of the amount carried forward at the last General Meeting."

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1914. 4602

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD LOCK, late partner and Joint Manager of Messrs. GERRARD LOCK & Co. LTD., Designers and Manufacturers of Interior Woodwork etc., Masagaon, Bombay, begs to inform the public that he has severed his connection with the above Firm as from November 30th 1914.

EDWARD LOCK.

Dantra House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4598

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday, the 10th December, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1914.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 10th December, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1914. 4512

NOTICE.

MY CLIENT Mr. BURJORJEE CURSETJEE PAVRI of Santa Cruz hereby gives notice to the public that he has no connection of any kind with one MERWANJI RUSTOMJI MODY, alias MEHERNUSH RUSTOMJI MODY, alias M. R. MODY, (who pretends to be an Agent of the Nawab of Rampur) and his son SOHRAB MERWANJI MODY, alias SOHRAB MEHERNUSH MODY, and will not be responsible to anybody, in Bombay, Gwalior State or anywhere else for any acts, transactions, loans, supplies or purchases or pecuniary dealings of any kind of the said Modys. The said Mr. Burjorjee Cursetjee Pavri's signature taken by misrepresentation on a Blank Stamp Paper at Gwalior by the said Modys is hereby cancelled and the said Stamp Paper is hereby declared null and void. Dated this 23rd of November 1914.

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court,
Bombay.

4594

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFOR & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND AT MORLAND ROAD, ADMEASURING ABOUT 2151 SQUARE YARDS TOGETHER WITH THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BUILT THEREON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account & at the risk of the mortgagors Charles Stone Hewett, Stanilaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 19th December, 1914, at 4.30 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Charles Stone Hewett and Stanislaus Hewett, the present trustees of an Indenture of settlement dated the 25th March 1911 of the first part, the said Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, the surviving Beneficiaries under the said Indenture of settlement of second part, and the mortgagee of the third part, the following piece of land with the building erected thereon:—

DESCRIPTION OF PIECE OF LAND AND PROPERTY.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold or ground situate at and on east side of Morland Road in the Agripada District in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,151 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3533 with the messuages, tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon,—assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 4066, street No. 253 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Abdul Karim Thanawala on or towards the west by the Morland Road, aforesaid on or towards the north by the Rope-Factory of Thanawala and on or towards the south by the property of Allibhoy Motabhoy and which premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to order Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

One Pair of Chestnut Stud-bred Horses, 6 years old, 14.1, broken to saddle and single and double harness; a very showy and hard working pair. Sold for no fault, but as the owner has gone upcountry he wants to part with them. Price Rs. 1,500. Open to reasonable offer. Can be seen at Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank. Apply to them or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1914, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, files, beam and platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cuttings and scrap, rubber pipes, canvas, vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, cylinder for Kitson and Washington lamps, electric regulators, glass globes, switch boards, iron safes, copper scrap, typewriter, motor tyres and tubes, ratchet braces, and sundry other stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 319-321 case No. 201 Nagdevi Street.

MENESSE and Co.,

Bombay, 3rd December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE, BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

DANCE

In aid of Christmas Tree Fete for Orphan Children.

Friday, 18th. December 1914, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets may be had as under:—

Price—Gent and Lady, Rs. 2. Extr Lady, Re. 1.

FORT—Anglo-Indian Empire League Office, Cama Buildings, Medows Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK—Mr. E. C. Jolley, Port Trust.

MAZAGON—J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat

BYCULLA—T. A. G. McDonnell, No. 7, Love Lane.

G. I. P. Ry.

BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SECOND VARIETY

CONCERT AND DANCE

December 9th, 1914, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF THE

WAR FUND

Under the patronage and presence of Major H. E. Hepper, R. E. Agent, G. I. P. Ry., and Mrs. Hepper.

Prices—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets at the Institute and at the door.

W. H. COOK,
Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGra

TO-NIGHT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COMPANY,

THE

'GROTESQUES

INCLUDING

Mr. Fred. Winn.

(From the Palace Theatre, London)

IN A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The nightly performances will consist of a full Programme of Musical Numbers, solo and concerted, and in addition, the Company will play two Burlesques as follows:—

Thursday & Friday Dec. 3rd & 4th — "THE TELEPHONE BELLE" AND "FISHING."

Saturday Dec. 5th Last and Farewell Performance

CONSISTING OF ALL THE POPULAR ITEMS OF THE COMPANY'S REPERTOIRE.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

TRAMS after the performance on Main Lines from Bori Bunder.

MASONIC CAFE' CHANTANT

(Open to the public in general)

In aid of

The Bombay Branch of the IMPERIAL WAR RELIEF FUND

Under patronage of

Most Wor. Bro. The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. BEAMAN.
Grand Master, A.S.F.I.

Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. HAIG-BROWN, J. P., District Grand Master, E. C.

and

Most E.Comp. Lieut.-Col. W.E.JENNINGS, Grand Superintendent, R. A. S. F. I.

TOWN HALL

5th December, 1914.

Regalia to be worn by Masons.

CONCERT PROGRAMME.

1. Song.....King Charles..... *Maude Valeric White.*
MR. H. H. COMFORT.
2. Vocal Scena...Family Jars ..... *Harry Clifton.*
MR. & MRS. W. MITCHELL.
3. Song..."A Soldier's Song"..*Mascheroni*
MR. EDWIN GELLETT.
4. Violin Solo...(a) Introduction....*Spohr.*
(b) Elegie..... *Ernst.*
MR. C. W. HOPKINSON.
5. Song There's a land..*Frances Allitsen.*
MRS. E. R. LEEFE
6. Song.....Song of the bow..... *Florence Aylward.*
MR. JOSEPH DODDS.
7. Song Cycle..Flora's Holiday..... *Lane Wilson.*
MRS. E. D. JENKYNS, MRS. W. E. DAVIES, MR. LEONARD STEDMAN & MR. EDWIN GELLETT.

INTERVAL.

1. Piano Solo..Qui Vive..... *Ganz.*
MR. A. BRIGGS.
2. Recitation....Topical.....
MR. C. BEADON BANKS.
3. Song.....Jack Briton..... *Squire.*
MR. LEONARD STEDMAN.
4. Song.."Where'er you go"..*Lord Henry Somerset.*
MRS. E. R. LEEFE.
5. Violin Solo...Fantasia Faust.....*Alard.* (*Gounod*)
MR. C. W. HOPKINSON.
6. Quartette..Strange Adventure..*Sullivan*
MRS. E. D. JENKYNS, MRS. W. E. DAVIES, MR. LEONARD STEDMAN & MR. EDWIN GELLETT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks & Co.

Light refreshments will be served during the evening at popular prices.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each can be obtained Rom Messrs. Marcks & Co., Esplanade froad, and from the undersigned.

J. F. PENNOCK,
F. M. SPENCER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kings Building, Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring Military Production

IN THE FALL OF '64.

A Thrilling Story of the American Civil War

IN TWO PARTS

FULL OF ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM. EVERY INCH A THRILLER. MUST BE SEEN TO BE REALIZED.

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

PART I — Containing pictures of the opening phases of the war.

PART II — Containing latest news of events England, France and Belgium.

We are also showing:

—AIDA— Magnificently coloured Drama.

—RANGOON— Interesting travel subject.

—THE SHREW— Most amusing Comedy.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday — Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Taingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be 'ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 94.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The weather remains disturbed near Ceylon but rainfall has decreased considerably yesterday in the south Peninsula. Winter depression affecting north-west India gave widespread precipitation in north Punjab and surrounding hills, but has, however, decreased in intensity.

The chief rainfall amounts:—Rawalpindi one inch, Murree, Cuddalore and Kodaikanal two, Negapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north Punjab and no great change elsewhere.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.02" and Lahore 0.33". Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess everywhere; day temperature is in considerable defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in Sind and in moderate excess at Jodhpur; day temperature is in moderate excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India which are still noticeable have given nearly general rain in the north Punjab. In the south of the Peninsula rainfall has decreased considerably, the only fall of importance to-day being 1.40" at Negapatam, but weather remains slightly disturbed in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Madras coast and a few showers elsewhere in south-east Madras and in south Malabar and the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of December. 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	71.2	62.2	80		3.28	
Do.	68.1	71.5	63			1.68
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (1st)	86.6	77.4	73			
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi;	57.7	45.0	96	1.02	2.42	
Lahore	66.1	53.5	80	0.33	0.5	2.17
Sirsa	81.6	53.1	75	0.02	0.02	0.74
Ambala	76.0	55.1	72		0.0	
Delhi	77.2	56.1	7		0.3	0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						0.23
Agra	79.4	55.1	8	0		—3.07
Mainpuri	79.1	51.8	79	0.04		—3.11
Jhansi	81.6	50.0	56	0		—0.11
Cawnpore	76.6	52.1	93	0		—0.31
Allahabad	80.2	50.7	76	0		0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	82.7	60.8	62		0.48	0.26
Karachi	85.1	71.9	88		0.05	—0.03
Ajmer	80.4	50.3	66		0.44	0.33
Jaipore	82.5	55.9	56		0.15	0.03
Kotah	84.0	57.2	46		0.28	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.8	59.4	66		0.16	0.06
Dwarka	84.8	68.6	68		0.00	0.00
Veraval	Se	67.1	52		0	—0.23
Rajkot	86.6	59.3	46		0.21	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	58.6	56		0	—0.19
Surat	90.3	63.1	65		0.70	0.58
Ahmedabad	89.6	63.7	45		0	—0.15
Dessa	91.0	54.5	54			—0.07
Neemuch	82.7	55.2	47		0.45	0.30
Indore	82.8	52.5	50		0.85	0.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	49.9	67		0	—0.43
Saugor	80.4	57.6	46		0.04	—0.25
Hoshangabad	82.3	54.8	54		1.34	0.91
Khandwa	86.6	62.3	50		0.20	—0.19
Akola	87.2	56.9	59		0	—0.43
Amra oti	84.9	58 6	60		0.01	—0.50
Nagpur	83.4	54.7	63		0.06	—0.50
Chanda	82.1	52.1	76		0	—0.77
Raipur	82.2	56.6	68		0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	73.7	70		0.18	—0.20
Ratnagiri	89 5	74.5	38		0.01	—0.45
Mormugao	85 8	73.9	75		0.43	—0.53
Karwar	89.8	71.0	86		2.65	0.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	55.1	59		1.78	1.37
Ahmednagar	82.5	58.2	54		1.63	1.18
Poona	83.6	58.1	61		0.55	0 23
Sholapur	85.2	64.1	66		1.80	0.90
Bijapur	84.5	61.8	65		2.33	1.43
Belgaum	82.7	62.5	88		1.18	—0.31
Aurangabad	88 7	59.0	48		0.66	0.19
Nyzamabad (Indur).	85.1	58.4	67		0.08	—0.55
Hyderabad	84.1	64.4	76		0	—0.90
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.1	74.3	58		2.01	—0.83
Calicat	84.8	74.4	97	0.03	2.84	—2.06
Cochin	88.5	73.2	81	0 01	8.91	2 42
Colombo	82 3	73.9	92	0.38	12.46	—0.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	86.3	71.3	79		0.66	—4.51
Bellary	92.8	67.3	71		2.13	0.11
Guddapah	86.5	69 8	67		2.49	—0.89
Madras	84.6	72.4	95	2.02	14.39	1.03
Bangalore	89 4	68.5	69		1.84	—1.53
Coimbator	74 5	64.1	90	0.08	1.73	—1.57
Trichinopoly	75 8	71.7	88	0.11	2.96	—2.15
Negapatam	82 6	72.9	85	1.40	7.22	—0.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd December 1914, was 30.098 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2			
Flamanian	Cruckshank	Birkenhead	Nov. 6
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi	,, 30
King Edward	Sampson	Calcutta	,, 18
Nairu	Lassen	,,	,, 24
Aldgate	Harrison	,,	Oct. 27
Blake	J. Hill	,,	Nov. 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.		
Islami	Watson	Aden
Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
Hindoo	Pearson	Middlesborough
Umzumbi	Robertson	,,
Sardar	Gokerji	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Earl of Douglas — Reunie — Port Garston

The following vessels entered for loading on yesterday:—

S. S. Montebello	for	Hull
S. S. Salsette	for	Aden
S. S. Chan Macpherson	for	Tuticorin
S. S. Lawoe	for	Aden.

S. S. Flaminian:—The steamer Flamanian, 2,218 tons, Captain D. Cruckshank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, which port she left on November 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on November 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. King Edward:—The steamer King Edward, 2,831 tons, Captain J. Sampson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on November 18, with coal.

S. S. Nairu:—The steamer Nairu, 2,324 tons, Captain E. Lassen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on November 21, with coal.

S. S. Aldgate:—The steamer Aldgate, 2,294 tons, Captain A. W. Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on October 27, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Blake.—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain J. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on November 20, with coal.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerjee, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Earl of Douglas:—The steamer Earl of Douglas, 2,760 tons, Captain R. G. Rennie, will sail to-day for Garston, with a general cargo and passengers.

Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st instant.

S. S. Kanses:—The Ellerman chartered steamer Kanses left Liverpool, outward bound, on the 28th ultimo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, December, 2, 1914.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lochead	J. Mackintash & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Montelullo	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co

H. W. P. D.

Saraswati	Molu	R. & S. N. Co
Bahaduri	Mahomed	B. & S. N. Co
Sabarmati	Sabridin	Bo. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Alvi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
City of Florence	Boyck	K. N & Co.
Earl of Douglas	Reun	T. Morrison & Co.
Lindenfels	Nickle	W. & A. G. & Co
Rinaldo	Gondon	J. Finlay & Co
Clan Macpherson	Shapland	J. Finlay & Co
Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. Kaisha
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	
Amazon	Besu	
Beme	Younger	Shaw Wallace & Co
Blake	Hill	
Calthness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Flamanian	Cruckshank	
Hatumet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Kt. Templar	Jones	M.M. & Co
King Edward	Sampson	
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Nairu	Lassen	
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A.G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Mor di Dia	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Kinross	Tribicock	T. M. & Co
Steinbergen	De Young	W. & A. G & Co
Teckaku Maru	Muyazuki	Tyabjee & Sons
Virawa	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Yorkmoor	Gress	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 34 cwts. gum olibanum, A. Jaffer; 14,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Persia (s) 53 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 43 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 160 cwts. dry ginger, 7 cwts. cashew nuts, 15 cwts. black pepper, 7 bales woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 201 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cape Antibes (s) 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GARSTON.

Earl of Douglas (s) 250 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Benguela (s) 116 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Benguela (s) 12,012 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. Y. K. Kaisha; 185 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 133 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Malay Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Virawa from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,962 8/20 tons coal, 2 bags shells, 1,599 bags cowries, 800 bags ground nuts, 3 bags Colombo roots, 200 bags beams, 200 bags maize, 28 bags napura seed, 7 bags betel nuts, 16 bags linseed, 50 bags empty bottles, 2 bags oil cakes, 2,409 bundles cloves.

S. S. Knight Templar from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—122,903 bags rice, 10,350 cases candles, 706 bags cotton seed, 514 casks lubricating oil, 1,234 pieces teak squares, 52,565 pieces 4,162 bundles teak scantlings, 1,150 bundles teak battens, 197 pieces Eng. sleepers, 33 pieces teak posts, 2 cases cigars, 1 case cheroots.

S. S. Hatumet from Cardiff, Agents Cursetji Mancherji and Sons.—5,487 tons coal.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—402,200 imperial gallons 500 cases kerosine oil, 2,499 drums petrol, 1,998 drums benzine, 615 casks lubricating oil, 100 casks crude earth oil, 100 cases mineral grease.

S. S. Teikoku Maru from Singapore, Agents Shalebhoy Tayabjee and Sons.—27,442 pieces planks, 7,492 pieces planks and scantlings, 232 pieces rafters, 50 cases pine apples, 470 bags sago, 48 slabs tin.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. AND THE ARAB STEAMERS LTD

The steamers s.s. Firoozi, s.s. Koweit and s.s. Mansuri have sailed from Aden carrying returning pilgrims from the Jejaz and are expected to arrive in Bombay as follows:—

s.s. Firoozi about the 6th instant.
s.s. Koweit about the 7th instant.
s.s. Mansuri about the 8th instant.

SAD DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

COL. THOMAS BRUCE HUTTON.

The "Melbourne Argus" of the 20th October contains the following report of the tragic death of Colonel Thomas Bruce Hutton, late of the 100th Foot:—In tragic circumstances Colonel Thomas Bruce Hutton, a leading resident of the district (Dandenong) and a well-known figure in social circles in Melbourne, lost his life at his residence, "Cumberoon," 2½ miles from the township, last night. A room to which he had retired caught fire in some way, and before assistance could be procured he was burned to death. His many friends were greatly shocked when the news of the unfortunate occurrence became known. The Colonel was about 80 years of age. Colonel Hutton had been in ill-health for some weeks, and was attended by Dr. Langley. Last night, at about 7 o'clock, he was seized with a fainting fit, and retired to his room where he received attention. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Hutton went to his room to inquire if he wanted anything, and, to her horror, found the room in flames. She frantically gave the alarm, but nothing could be done to stay the progress of the fire, and soon the whole building was ablaze. The Dandenong Fire Brigade was summoned, and though there were no water mains within a mile of the scene, attended to render what aid was possible. When the firemen arrived, however, the house, which was of 11 rooms, and of the bungalow type, built 40 years ago, was in ashes. The charred remains of Colonel Hutton were found in the debris. It is conjectured that while moving about in the room possibly with the kerosing lamp in his hand he had a heart seizure, and that the falling lamp ignited the contents of the room. The deceased gentleman was born at Neemuch, India, on the 27th August, 1834, and early entered the army. He served in the Crimean war, and also in the Indian Mutiny campaign where he was wounded, was mentioned in despatches, and received promotion. He came to Dandenong some 40 years ago and for a year was commandant of the Victorian Volunteer Military Forces in the early 80's. He took a deep interest in district affairs, was for 30 years a councillor of the Dandenong shire, and on 13 occasions occupied the presidential chair. He was a member of the Dandenong Agricultural Society, and was elected president on several occasions. He was an honorary justice of the peace, and filled many other positions. His cheery voice and well-known figure will be greatly missed.

The "Argus" in its issue of the 22nd Oct. her reported that the funeral of the late Colonel Hutton, took place on the 21st October, in the Dandenong Cemetery Colonel Hutton's father was buried in the cemetry at Dehra Dun and his first wife in St. James' Churchyard, Delhi. His only child was buried in the cemetery at Mussoorie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	2	m 10 32	25 9	2	m 4 55	20 1
		11 41a	28 4		4 41a	16 11
TH	3	m 11 7	25 10	3	m 5 32	19 11
					5 11a	15 9
F.	4	m 0 14	28 7	4	m 6 0	19 11
		11 44	25 9		5 42a	15 9
S.	5	m 0 48	28 7	5	m 6 46	20 0
		0 23a	25 7		6 14a	15 11
SUN	6	m 1 23	28 5	6	m 7 23	20 1
		1 4a	25 5		6 47a	16 4
M.	7	m 1 59	28 1	7	m 8 1	20 2
		1 47a	25 1		7 23a	17 0
TU.	8	m 2 37	27 8	8	m 8 42	20 2
		2 33a	24 9		8 7a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 56m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 6h. 57m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 58m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 7 (Monday)	,, 6h. 59m.	,, 6h. 1m
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 0m.	,, 6h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 0-4h, a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h, 31-0m, p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h; 9-7m, p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 50 0-0m. p.m. Apogee, 27th, 6-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1st December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.849 Inches.
Temperature of Air	78.9degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.2 ,,
Dew Point	69.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.6
Maximum temperature of Air	86 3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73.3 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	130 mile

"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Younghusband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbet, Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.

Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once

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AN EXCELLENT T[illegible]

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. 180—D20

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES,

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gaslins Place, Calcutta.

St. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition; nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B.M.,

155, Jumma Musjid, Market.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India. It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc. CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	23 pl. ⅛
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£185,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 15/16 pl. unchgd
" Indian Bank Bills 6m/st3	3¾ "
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼ "
" " " 6 "	5¼—⅛
Interest day to day loans unchanged.	1½
" 7 day market loans unchanged	1½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	5,000
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	40,173
Tone of Manchester Market: Fair business	
Mid Americans	4.41 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.90 "
New York Official noon call	
March old unquoted	
May new 7.59	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 7.65	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	78,000
" Exports to Great Britain to Continent	25,000
Futures at New York March	7.49—2
" " May	7.61 new position
Spot Cotton at New York	7.65—10
" New Orleans	7 7/16 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans December	7.08—2
" " May	7.54+7
Demand Bills	4.89 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	49 1/2 "

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price
M. J.	4.13—3
J. J.	Nominal
J. A.	4.19—3
A. S.	Nominal
S. O	do.
O. N.	4.28—3
N. D.	Nominal
D. J.	do.
J. F.	4.34—3

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	4,021

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.13	4.13
J. J.	Nominal	Nominal
J. A.	4.19	4.19
A. S.	Nominal	Nominal
S. O.	Nominal	Nominal
O. N.	4.28	4.28
N. D.	Nominal	Nominal
D. J.	Nominal	Nominal
J. F.	4.34	4.34

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Wool Auction opened to-day quietly offered 23,910

Vicanere first white unquoted
" ordinary white highest.. 11 1-2 pence
" " lowest—10 pence
Candahar first white-unquoted
" ordinary—highest 10 1-2
" " " lowest 9
Bicanere white highest 9 1-2
" " lowest 8 1-2.

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M.G.	2.90
F.G. " "	3.02
Fine " "	3.14
Good M. G. Oomra	3.76
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.00
Good Broach	3.85
F. G. "	4.00
Fine "	4.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 1st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. London unchanged	49/9
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 C.I.F. London unchanged	49/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.	46/3 pl. 6d
Barletta Russo—62½	46/3 pl. 3d

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	48/6 pl. 6d

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs-ex Ship unchanged	47/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ungd.	44/3
Linseed Calcutta	46 6—6 d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged	£6/6/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	53¾ plus 1½
Copper Braziers	72¼ plus 1½
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd.	20

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchgd.	26
Fine white Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat unchanged	22⅝

RUBBER.

Para Rubber January unchanged	2-8¾

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 2nd December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Importer.*
box covs.	16,725		
gold coins, and rupees	3,803 350	Aden.	C. Khooshal
bundles rupees	8,000	Bahrein	Sundry importers.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet but steady with little doing either way. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3¾
T T. forward, 15th Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.	146¼	

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was 1/8 higher at 23. The tone of the local market is steadier and though slight fluctuations have occurred we quote at the close as under for ready bars.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	25	8	0
Ready Bar Silver (cum duty)	70	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 30th Nov. 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	105	127,903
B. B. & C. I. Railway	56	66,158

COTTON.

There was again little change in the Home markets, prices closing 2 to 3 points lower. Spot cotton in New York was 10 points lower.

Locally the market opened quiet and unchanged with good Broach quoted Rs. 168-9 and fully good Bengal Rs. 116-17. Owing to some covering by up-country speculators there was a steadier feeling early in the day, and good Broach advanced to Rs. 171. The market has since kept steady, but little business has been done outside the abovementioned covering as local buyers are not following the rise. Closing rates are as under, the tone being quiet but steady.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a small business passing in old and new crop.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 171	Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	" 158	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	" 155	"
Fine Yeotmal	" 151	"
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaom	" 147	"
Fine Amraoti	" 145	"
Fine Khamgaon Akola	" 143	"
Fine Khandeish	" 133	"
F. G. Khandeish	" 121	"
Fine Bangal	" 123	"
Fine Bengal	" 124	"
F. G. Bengal	" 119	"

The following are the receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay up to 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	...
Central India	...
Barsi Nagar	131
Berar	387
Central Provinces	483
Dhollera	25
Broach	...
Compta and Darwar	17
Westerns	...
N. W. Provinces	2,922
Rajputana	...
Sind	...
Total	4,465

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and transactions were reported at Rs. 91-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) were placed at Rs. 97 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market is steadily showing signs of improvement from day to day, and the tendency for a rise in quotations is distinctly noticeable. The amount of business booked daily is also gradually increasing as the present low rates of several good securities are attractive for investors.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 88 in the morning, but at the close they improved to Rs. 89. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares improved to Rs. 151. Preference were placed at Rs. 162.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 205.

Eastern Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 59 (Old Issue).

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 447½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 375, New City of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,015, and Sun Mills at Rs. 105.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,550.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 845.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 555, Mandra Bhoa at Rs. 23, and Central Provinces at Rs. 108.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 1,120.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Piesi April May ..... Rs. 6-3-0 R.T.

Linseed:—Tone easier.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzarat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-13-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-15-0 R.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbara Ready ..... Rs. 40-8-0
White Gulburga Ready ..... Rs. 42-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 2-15-0 B.T.

Mowraseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-2-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday.

Cotton	4,465	Bales.
Wheat	8,964	Cwts.
Linseed	616	"
Rape, Rai etc.	7	"
Gingellyseed	3,789	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1,208	"
Castorseed	334	"
Rice	95,224	"
Myrabolams	872	"
Cottonseed	7,428	"
Mowraseed	99	"
Gram	3,494	"
Jowar	6,971	"
Maize	11	"
Barley	2,796	"

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-14—Vachha & Co. Aimai v. Messrs. A. M. Mehta & Co. a firm Shroff D & D.
664-14—Vachha & Co. the same v. the same Th. D & D Little & Co.
397-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai widow v Bai Sonabai and anr, Pocha and Co, Part heard, 27-11-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

508-12—Captain and Vaidya. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jehangir S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co a firm, Khambatta and Co.
102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.
545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.
1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.
209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.
518-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Kadar Fatehbhoy v. Bai Kaleumbibi Tyabji D & Co.
395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.
804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.
707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.
571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.
663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.
664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.
56-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mafg Co Ld and anr, Daph F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Dismissal.

1007-14—Little & Co Bai Aishabibi alias Badi Bibi v. Umkarji Kasturchand Malvi H M & R.

For Consent Decree.

478-14—Nadirshaw & D Maneckbai widow v. Dhunji Haridas In Person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.
385-14—Bhai K & G Kasturbai widow v. Rambai widow Tyabji D & Co Part heard.
599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.
678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.
O. S. 939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. v. Rustomji and Co. Craigie B & C.
748-14—Purnanand & Co. Mithibai widow and anr v. Nursi Virji Mehta Vachha & Co.
616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.
637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.
554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.
O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Damodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S, Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.
566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam E & D.
558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DECREE WRONGLY DRAWN UP.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

ESMAIL HAJI NOORMAHOMED CASSAM v. BAI HIRABAI.

Some time back in this matter his Lordship had passed an ex-parte mortgage decree in favour of the plaintiff.

The defendant had mortgaged some of her immoveable properties to the plaintiff. The plaintiff filed this suit as a short cause and his Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree and referred it to the Commissioner for ascertaining the exact amount due on the mortgage. The Commissioner ascertained the amount which was Rs. 46,000. But in ascertaining the amount he calculated interest at the rate of 12 p.c. per annum.

The defendant filed exceptions to the Commissioner's report, and when the matter came before his Lordship, yesterday, it was found that the decree was wrongly drawn up, as the interest ought to have been allowed at the rate of 3 p.c. above the Bank of Bombay rate as provided in the mortgage deed and as ordered by his Lordship.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship did not deal with the exceptions to the report, as his Lordship said that first the interest ought to be calculated at the rate provided in the mortgage. His Lordship therefore referred it again to the Commissioner and in referring it delivered the following judgment:—

"This suit came on as a short cause on 12th August, 1913. On that occasion the plaintiff's solicitors instructed counsel. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff's Mehta in proving the mortgage in the course of his evidence stated that interest agreed upon was 1 p.c. per mensem. In making the decretal order of reference I ignored all reference to the Mehta's evidence, as to interest and the order in my book runs as follows:—"Referred to the Commissioner to take the account in prayer (a) of the plaint mentioned, as also an account of all other monies properly expended by the plaintiff in repairs, recovering rents and generally in safe-guarding plaintiff's security, costs and further directions reserved." Looking at the papers filed in the record of the case I find that the Deputy Registrar who attended to this case in my Court has drawn up a perfectly correct order of reference. The plaintiff's solicitors took a copy of that order and in the course of their approval they added in red ink after the word "interest" "at the rate of 12 p.c. per annum" and in another place "together with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid." This alteration was unauthorised and unjustifiable. By some neglect or oversight these alterations were allowed. If my note book had been referred to, it would have appeared that no such direction had been given. The result is the Commissioner has felt himself bound very rightly to follow directions in the decree and has calculated interest on the basis of the whole interest payable by defendant as being 12 p.c. This is erroneous. The mortgage deed provides that interest on certain overdue Hundis is to be charged at the rate of 3 p.c. over the current Bank of Bombay rate. It seems to me that it will be impossible for me to deal at present with the exceptions to the report with the knowledge that it is based on calculations with the provisions of the mortgage deed."

His Lordship then referred the matter back to the Commissioner with directions to calculate interest not at the rate erroneously mentioned in the decree, but at the rate provided in the mortgage deed.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

ADJUDICATION ORDER.

In the matter of Nurmahomed Moosa, Tyeb Allana, Ahmed Dada, Hubib Nurmahomed, Mahomed Nurmahomed, Adan Nurmahomed Umer Moosa and Karim Moosa, (trading in the name of Karim Moosa and Co., at Bombay and Cuttac).

Mr. Bahadurji appeared on behalf of Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, the petitioning creditor, and moved on the affidavit of J. R. Bhappu, manager of the petitioning creditors' firm to the effect that Karim Moosa and Co., be adjudicated insolvents.

Mr. Bahadurji read Bhappu's affidavit which stated that the firm was indebted to them to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000, due on twelve hundis. Rs. 29,000 was paid, but there still remained due Rs. 1,20,500. The insolvents had also committed other acts of insolvency and were not able to meet their obligations.

His Lordship passed an adjudication order adjudicating the firm and its partners, insolvents.

A CONTEMPT RULE.

Re Ezra Abdulla and another.—Mr. Kapadia, for a creditor, moved absolute a rule for contempt for not obeying the Court's order to proceed with the insolvency and serving notices.

The insolvent appeared in person and said he had now served his notices and a day was fixed for hearing his application for discharge.

Mr. Kapadia did not press for the rule.

His Lordship made no order on the rule but ordered the creditor's costs to come out of the assets.

SCHEME OF COMPOSITION.

Re Framji Cawasji Dubash.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the Court's sanction and approval of the scheme of composition. Counsel said that the trustee under the scheme had already paid ten creditors four annas in the rupee and had deposited Rs. 650 with the Official Assignee for payment to the rest of the creditors and his costs, charges and commission. The Official Assignee had made a favourable report and stated that the insolvent had not committed any offence under the Act.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme and revoked the adjudication order.

ABSCONDING INSOLVENTS.

Re Noormahomed Moosa and others.—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, Suleman Cassam Mitha, and applied for an adjudication order against all the partners in the firm of Karim Moosa, who traded in Katha Bazaar.

Counsel said that the insolvents were indebted to his client in the sum of Rs. 1,20,500 lent on pro-notes and they had disappeared from their place of business. One of the partners had filed his petition in the Calcutta High Court, while three others were under prosecution for cheating, criminal breach of trust and abetment.

His Lordship made the adjudication order as prayed.

NOT ENTITLED TO INDULGENCE.

Re Dawoodbhoy Cassam Dalal.—Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, for the insolvent, who was a buffalo merchant, applied for an interim order. Counsel said that his client had been refused an interim order by Mr. Justice Macleod, and had been in jail for the last seven weeks.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia opposed the application. He said that the insolvent had on several occasions cheated the Court and made false affidavits. That was the reason why his interim order was refused. No new reason, counsel said, had been advanced for making this fresh application.

After going through the affidavits, his Lordship said that Mr. Justice Macleod had refused the interim order on very sound grounds. This was not an insolvent who was entitled to any indulgence at the hands of the Court. The application was refused.

LEAVE TO OPPOSE.

Re Gopalji Pragji.—Mr. W. L. Weldon, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and applied for leave to file grounds of opposition.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared on behalf of the insolvent, and said the matter was on the ex-parte board for the discharge of the insolvent. His client had no notice of this application and no copy affidavit was served on him. The law required that such an application must be supported by an affidavit.

Mr. Weldon said that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' clerk tried to serve the insolvent for two days but could not find him. Ultimately, Messrs. Little and Company's clerk got hold of him on Sunday and served him with grounds of opposition and also gave him on oral notice of this application.

Mr. Davar said that even then there was not four clear days' notice.

His Lordship asked Mr. Weldon to read the affidavit. It stated that Ralli Brothers were creditors for Rs. 10,000 and that two days prior to the adjudication order he had executed mortgages of his two properties, which apparently were his only assets, one in favour of his step mother and minor sister, and another in favour of a relative. The properties were valued at Rs. 45,000.

His Lordship adjourned this application as also the insolvent's application for discharge till the next Court day.

ORDERS.

Re Bhagwandass Morarji.—On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

Re Jackeria Haji Abdul Satar.—On the application of Mr. G. K. Gadgil, his Lordship made an order of adjudication. Mr. Gadgil's client had lent the insolvent, who was a commission agent, Rs. 2,500 on hundies and the acts of insolvency alleged were suspension of payment and the insolvent's disappearance from his place of business.

Re Kalianji Umarsi and two others.—On the application of Mr. J. D. Davar an adjudication order was made by his Lordship, the grounds being the same as in the above case.

Re Framji Palanji Pastakia.—Mr. J. B. Patel appeared for the insolvent and obtained the usual interim order.

Re Vachhraj Jutha.—Mr. J. D. Davar for an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule for contempt as the insolvent had failed to file his schedule in spite of repeated requests from the official assignee.

Counsel said that the petition was filed as far back as January and though called upon by the official assignee in June, July and November to file his schedule, he had not yet done so.

The insolvent appeared in person and said he had very nearly written up his schedule. The delay was caused as he was negotiating for a settlement.

His Lordship made no order on the rule but directed the insolvent to file his schedule within a week.

Re Panachand Kuber.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months. Counsel said that the insolvent's public examination was still going on and would take some time.

His Lordship granted two months.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents obtained their discharge: Ismail Currim Memon, Babaji Maluji Dhamankur; James Eastwood Fido, Nathoo Dullabh; Gulambeg Ajounbeg; Pirojshah Cawasji Nanawati and his wife Bachoobai; Abdulla Khaki Readymoney; Mawji Mulji and another, Clinse Harrison Lynch; Bachai Durga Misir; Frank Hearn; Sadanand Yeshwant Dabholkar; Devchand Lalchand; Wadilal Pirumal; Tribhowandass Girdhardass and John Richard Thomas.

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

The discharge of Noor Mahomed Joosub, a Memon bangle merchant, was suspended for four months as he had traded on borrowed capital. His liabilities were Rs. 52,000 and his assets came to Rs. 12,000.

TRENCHES AMONG THE TOMBS.

FIERCE BAYONET CHARGE IN A CEMETERY

"La Liberte," of Paris describing the battle of Arras, characterises it as the bloodiest battle of the war. Both sides displayed incomparable courage and fury. Even the wounded refused to drop rifles until faint from loss of blood. Officers say they have never seen such frightful wounds as were borne by fallen soldiers.

The Germans made one of the most desperate efforts at this battle. Their losses were heavy beyond imagination. They continued to shell the historic old city of Arras till scarcely a single building was left standing.

A French bayonet attack in the cemetery was a thrilling episode. The French infantry advanced stealthily, seeking cover behind the graves and headstones till they were within a few feet of the entrenched Germans. Then, with rousing cries, they left the breastworks, and after 15 minutes' fearful carnage, wherein every German was bayoneted the French took the trenches.

The French general attack resulted in the enemy being driven several kilometres from the town, but rushing fresh troops to the battlefield in automobiles, they regained the lost ground, and the battle continued in see-saw fashion.

KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG

THE MAN AND HIS TIMES

BY MR. VASANT N. NAIK, M. A.

PREFACE.

The years between the seventies and nineties of the last century, however tame they may appear to us now have a deeper significance for us as being the epoch of pioneer work. Those were the years when the foundation was laid of many an activity, the ripening of which is yet to come. In all these activities Telang played a very conspicuous part. The knowledge of his life, his ideals, his methods of work and his aspirations will not come amiss, nay is bound to be immeasurably useful in an age when passion is apt to run riot and "enthusiasm is made to do duty for reasoned scrutiny."

The sketch can lay no pretentions to the name of a biography. It is but an humble essay on the part of the writer to understand the man and his times and to draw for himself a picture of the man as accurate and faithful as possible from the very scanty materials at his disposal.

FOOLSCAP 8vo. 158 PAGES.

The Indian Social Reformer.—Mr. Naik enables us to get a fairly good idea of Mr. Telang as an educationist, as a social reformer, and as a political leader.

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G. A. NATESAN & Co., 3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.
The Grotesques: "The Telephone Belle," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 4.

English Mail steamer Salsette due 8 a.m.
The Grotesques: "The Telephone Belle," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 5.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races in the afternoon.
Garden Fete in aid of the Girls' Friendly Society, in the Cama Hospital Compound, 4-30 to 8 p.m.
Masonic Cafe Chantant in aid of the War Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
The Grotesques: Farewell Performance, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 6.

Bombay Diocesan Society, United Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Centenary of the Episcopate in India.

MONDAY, December 7.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 8.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

December 3.

1060. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned:—
No. 7685, Vol. C. W. Pugh, "G" Company from 5th December 1914, to 4th January 1915.
No. 6410, Vol. B. C. Reade, "G" Company for a fortnight from 1st December 1914.
1001. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to "E" Company.
Motor Cyclists Section:—
No. 8261, Motor Cy. J. J. L. Hamilton.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

December 2.

444. Musketry.—Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one Officer and one N. C. O. per company for Range duty on Sunday next at Ghat Koper.
All members who have not fired their Annual Course are requested to do so as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—Alte Kamaraden. .....Teike.
Overture.—Romantique. .....Keler Bela.
Valse.—The Girl on the Film. .....Sirmay.
Selection.—The Girl in the Taxi. .....Gilbert.
Serenade.—O Sole Mio. .....Di Capua.
Potpourri.—Melodious Memories. .....Flinck.
Two Step.—Get out and get under. ...Pether.
Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

THE BAND OF THE 7TH HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. Parke, Commanding, will play under direction of Mr. W. T. Evans, L.R.A.M., (Bandmaster). The following is the progrmme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 (S. T.)

March.—Stars and Stripes. .....Sousa.
Overture.—Bronze Horse. .....Auber.
Valse.—Nights of Gladness. .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—Mary Widow. .....Lehar.
Entr' acte.—Mystic Beauty. .....Finck.
Euphonium Solo.—The Wanderer. ....Schubert.
Selection.—Faust. .....Gounod.
Two Step.—Robert E. Lee. .....Pether.
Valse.—Quaker Girl. .....Monckton.
March.—Its a long long way to Tipperary .....Douglas.

Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE TERRITORIALS.

More transports bringing Territorials arrived in harbour yesterday, and a number of the men were sent away by train last night. The remainder will go to-day

FATAL FALL.

Tukaram Gungaram, a Hindu, aged 45, lost his balance whilst erecting a scaffolding at Dadar on Tuesday, and fell, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

A LECTURE.

Mr. Pestonji D. Khandalewala will deliver a lecture in English, at the hall of the Theosophical Society, (21, Hornby Road, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on Marcus Aurelius and his Meditations with an ode of Hafiz to sum them up. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay City on Tuesday was 40, as against 71 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 95 of 1912. One attack and one death from plague occurred during the day, but there were no cases of cholera or small-pox. The plague attack was reported from 1st Nagpada. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 2,106, none of which were found to be plague-stricken.

THE PANDHARPUR ASHADHI FAIR.

A resolution issued by the Government of Bombay on the report of the District Collector on the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur held in July last, thankfully acknowledges the services rendered by the various district officers mentioned in the Collector's report, as also the services of the detachment of the Hindu Brigade of the St. John Ambulance Association under Rao Saheb Pai, which had proceeded to Pandharpur to render medical help to pilgrims in case of emergency.

THE PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh of a series of lecture on the subject of the present war, organised by the Parsi Writers' Association was delivered on Tuesday, at the Bai Bhicaiji, Bengali School, by Shams-ul Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsheji Modi, the President of the Association. This was Dr. Modi's third lecture on the Ancient History of Germany. In this lecture, he dwelt upon "The History of the Ancient Germans after the inroads of the Huns."

Mr. Rustamji Pestonji Karkaria, will deliver under the auspices of the above Association, a public lecture on "Turkey and the War" on Monday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort.

NEW PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, who has been appointed to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Oliviera, was, on taking his seat yesterday, welcomed by the Bar. Mr. L. De Souza, the senior member of the Bar present, congratulated Mr. Dastur on his appointment and said Mr. Dastur was fortunate in having before him in his father Mr. P. H. Dastur a model whom he could copy and he would be fulfilling all their expectations of him if he followed in the footsteps of his esteemed father, who had left indelible marks on the records of these Courts.

Mr. Dastur, in reply, thanked Mr. De Souza and other members of the Bar for their kind words.

KILLED BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Hindu, named Devraj Kawan, aged about 55, was crossing Frere Road, on Tuesday afternoon, when he was knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. S. Hedfield. Mr. Hedfield was, it is alleged, driving his car along the centre of the road towards the Fort, as a string of labour carts was going in the same direction. Mr. Hedfield sounded his horn several times and swerved to the right to avoid the deceased, who had suddenly appeared in front of the car, but the latter apparently got confused and backed into the car, with the result that the left mud-guard struck his left leg and threw him across the bonnet. His head struck against the glass screen, which was smashed. He sustained multiple injuries including a compound fracture of the skull. Mr. Hedfield at once stopped his car, and had the deceased removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WIDENING THE APPROA C OF PARSI PANCHAYET LANE.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to a petition from Dastur Kaikhosru Dastur Jamaspji and others, residents of Parsi Bazaar street and Parsi Panchayet lane. In their petition, the petitioners invited attention to the urgency of improving the approach to Parsi Panchayat Lane from Parsi Bazaar Street, and stated that if a part of the site of the houses recently burnt down was acquired by the Municipality, a wide access to the Parsi Panchayet Lane would be obtained in a straight line direct from Parsi Bazaar Street, that if this was not done the opportunity of providing a straight, wide and direct approach to the lane in lieu of the present crooked access would be lost for ever, that at the time of the recent fire owing to the crooked access it was not only impossible to take the fire engines to the rear of the buildings that had taken fire, but that even the scaling ladders and other protective appliances could not be freely handled. Further that the improvement could be effected without imposing any burden on the Municipal funds inasmuch as it was observed possible that the proposed arrangement might render available for sale that portion of the passage which afforded the present access to the lane, and they submitted that the proposed improvement would be of great advantage to the owners and residents of houses in the lane, and that it would be a great sanitary improvement.

It was resolved to refer the petition to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

CLOSING OF ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Esplanade Road between Dhobi Talao and the Queen's statue has now been closed to the public these last two months for military purposes. I agree that this measure was absolutely necessary in the interest of the military units that came to Bombay en route to the front only so long as it was actually occupied by them. I agree also that the public owe it to themselves that they should abstain from all complaints consequent on the closure of the road to them in the interest of Government. But what they cannot understand is the necessity of closing the road even when there is not a single soldier, horse or mule occupying the road or its footpaths, these last ten days or more. By all means close it the day previous to the arrival of the military units; but why keep it closed to all except a favoured few when there is no necessity for it? The sight in the morning of poor people like myself wending their way to their offices in the scorching heat of the sun through the maidans on both sides of the road (even these are closed at times,) will, I hope, melt the heart of our kind Police Commissioner, who will not hesitate to arrange to keep the road or a part of it open to the public on such days, at any rate on which it is not required for military purposes.—Yours, etc.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 180—B20

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 90.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged a motor-car driver named Bhutankhan Samanderkhan alias Sootankhan with driving in such a rash and negligent manner as to indicate want of due regard for the safety of others. The accused was further charged with causing injury to Mr. J. E. Needham.

The case for the prosecution was that about 10 a.m., on Tuesday, Mr. Needham, who was driving his motor car, was coming out of the lower gate of the Government House and while approaching the entrance he blew the horn twice. He saw a policeman, who was posted on the roadway, putting up his hand as a warning to someone coming up Walkeshwar Road. Mr. Needham's car was coming out at a very slow speed when it emerged on to the Walkeshwar Road. He saw the accused's motor car coming up the hill at the rate of about twenty-five to thirty miles an hour and its rear mud-guard collided with his car almost as soon as he saw it, and before he could get out of the way. The damage done to his car was to the extent of from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said, the evidence showed that the accused was driving his car in a very negligent manner and that though he was warned by the policeman he went on driving, and it was only on account of the complainant's car being driven very slowly and carefully that what might otherwise have been a serious collision was averted. His own witness had deposed to having seen the Policeman putting up his hand. The accused went on driving in spite of this and he had been most negligent. A somewhat deterent punishment was necessary and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 90, in default, to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sabajirao charged a goldsmith named Govind Teja with criminal breach of trust in respect of property valued at Rs. 119.

The accused was entrusted by Messrs. Ochchawlal Ambalal and Co., with ornaments and utensils worth about Rs. 400 for repairs. He pledged some of them valued at Rs. 119 with Marwaris and absconded to Cutch, from where he was brought down to Bombay under an extradition warrant. Part of the property was found in his place while the rest was recovered from the Marwaris. He was convicted, and in view of the fact that he had been in police custody for about two months, was fined Rs. 100, or two months' imprisonment.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged a Mahomedan named Abdulla Ismail with the theft of a metal watch and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 11, belonging to Mahomedan Yakub, a constable in the C. I. D.

The complainant missed the property from his house at Grant Road on the 22nd ultimo, and six days later saw Syed Oomer offering for sale in the Chore Bazaar a handkerchief, which he recognised as his own. He questioned Syed, who produced the watch, saying they were sold to him by the accused. The last named was then arrested. He was convicted, and as he had been four times previously convicted, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHAN MONEY LENDERS' WAYS.

In pursuance of orders passed by the Resident Magistrate Bandra, on the complaint of John Baptist Coutinho, the Bandra police are making an inquiry into a case in which serious allegations have been made against a Pathan, Syed Mahomed Sha, and other Pathan money-lenders of Kurla.

Complainant stated that he was a resident of Calina. He was induced by the Pathans to borrow money from them, and borrowed Rs. 16 signing a paper in a language unknown to him, but which purported to be a promissory note for double the amount, it having been explained to the complainant that though the note was for Rs. 32 according to the money-lending custom, only the actual amount borrowed, namely Rs. 16, with interest thereon at the rate of one anna per rupee per month, would have to be returned.

Scarcely had a month elapsed, it was alleged, when the Pathans began to demand interest at the rate of four annas per rupee. Altogether, complainant said, he had paid Rs. 64 in nine months and yet the Pathans would not surrender the note; on the contrary they worried the life out of him to pay them a further sum of Rs. 52. They paid visits to his house, waylaid him on the road, and created disturbances wherever he took service. In consequence, complainant had to abandon two situations as a compositor.

On the morning of the day the complainant appeared before the Magistrate two Pathans, he said had called at his house, and threatened to thrash him if he did not satisfy their demand. He asked them to accompany him to Bandra where he would borrow money from a friend and pay them, and to this the Pathans agreed. When the trio reached Bandra they were told to wait at the Library Naka, while the complainant repaired to the Magistrate's court, explained his grievances, and sought protection, the result being that the Pathans were taken by the police to the Bandra Police Station for enquiry.

THE LATE KHAN SAHEB BURJORJI.

The late Khan Saheb Burjorji Maneckji Patel, who died on Friday last was born in Surat and came from a very old Parsi family. His father died leaving him and two brothers in their infancy. All the three brothers rose to eminence through their own exertions. One was Jamasji who founded the famous firm of Jamasji and Maneckji, Ironfounders, and the other, Dorabji, was professor in the Baroda College.

The deceased was the only Abkari contractor for Dharwar and Belgaum for the last 25 years and was respected and trusted by the officials and was highly popular in the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts. He was a very old-fashioned, orthodox Parsi, but held advanced views on education and social reforms and gave freely to all charitable institutions. He founded grain depots and distributed medicines, clothes and blankets to the poor during the various famine and plague times and was thanked by the Government and was awarded certificates of Merit at the Coronations of the late King Edward and King George. He presented a building "Hormazd Bag" at Hubli for the general use of Parsis. Lord Willingdon, at a speech at Hubli, publicly thanked the deceased for his munificence in founding a Maternity Hospital at Hubli which was a long-felt need. The deceased leaves a widow and nine children.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. 180—C19

ARRAH TEMPLE MURDER CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At the High Court to-day Justices Sharifuddin and Coxe were engaged in hearing the appeal in what is known as the Arrah Temple Murder Case.

This was an appeal preferred by Motichand and Bissen Dutt, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Arrah, of murder and abetment of robbery respectively. The first appellant was sentenced to death and Bissen Dutt was sentenced to ten years' transportation. The case for the prosecution was as follows:—

The victims Mahanth Bhagwandas and Bansidar Kahar his servant, were murdered in a temple at Nimaj, their throats being cut, it was alleged, by a party of whom Motichand was one.

During the "Mela" of 1913 there came to the temple a young man, who, according to Bansropan, a servant of the Mahanth, was the first accused Motichand. Having remarked to the Mahanth that he had come to see the "Mela" he left and returned at about 6 p.m. with another man saying they had missed the Ganges steamer. The strangers won over Bhagwandas into allowing them to stay at night. The strangers left next morning.

On the night of the 18th March three men arrived at the temple. The strangers were welcomed by the Mahanth. The strangers played cards during their stay and made themselves at home.

DISCOVERY OF THE VICTIMS.

On the 21st March Shakal Kahar, uncle of the servant Bansropan, went to make his Friday libation of water. On his way home he passed the temple. He found both the front and back doors closed and his call eliciting no response he scaled the surrounding wall.

On entering into a room he discovered his nephew Bansidhar lying dead with his throat cut and a gag in his mouth. He raised an alarm and later the dead body of the Mahanth was found. A great deal of blood was found in the room in which the latter slept and in which was a large safe containing his valuables.

Later on this safe was found by the police to contain cash amounting to over Rs. 2,400, a variety of gold and silver articles of value and bonds etc., aggregating about Rs. 16,850.

A police investigation followed and description of the four men Motichand, Jorawar Singh, Jai Chand and Maneckchand respectively were circulated.

All efforts to trace the accused failed, but eventually (nearly a year later) a clue was obtained during the enquiry into the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

The case is proceeding.

WAR AND COMMON SENSE.

The "Petit Parisien's" correspondent at Dunkirk has interviewed M. de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, who said with reference to King Albert: "He is the most high-minded, the most scrupulous man in his Kingdom. At the beginning the decisions which he had to take worried him greatly, and the slightest omission he felt as an unpardonable crime. He used to say: 'I am not a strategist,' and was afraid of committing an error. One day I said to him: 'Call your staff together, listen to your officers, and then make your decision. War is an art, but it is also a question of common sense.'"

M. de Broqueville said that he related this to General Joffre, who approved of this procedure. The great French leader told him that most staff officers had limited ideas and that they belonged to one school. "That," he said, "is a danger which must be avoided. He who decides should belong to no school; certain civilians make excellent Ministers of War just because the line of their horizon is wider. They may make good strategists; as you have said, it is a question of common sense." In conclusion, M. de Broqueville said: "We must more than ever have confidence in the future—more than confidence, faith."

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION'S RESULTS.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

The list of successful candidates at the B.Sc. Examination of the University of Bombay is as follows:—

FIRST CLASS:—Hari Vishwanath Tilak, Kashinath Ramchandra Gunjikar.

SECOND CLASS:—Shankarrao Ganpatrao Dhairyawan, Jaiwant Ganesh Kamat, Maneckbai Merwanji Mehta, Anant Gundo Gokhale, Gopaldas Tharamul Thadani.

PASS:—Dhirajlal Ghelabhai Banker; Kadamlal Keshavrai Nanavati; Savalaram Ramchandra Parulekar; Balvantrai Harilal Vora; Dattatraya Ganesh Bhagvat; Gajanan Mahadevprasad Desai; Anant Dattatraya Joshi; Maruti Vithal Telang; Madhavlal Manekbai Vakil; Sundararajiengar Bindiganavale; Narayan Vinayak Kanitkar; Rustomji Ruttonshaw Vakharia; Sadashiv Narayan Datar, Manohar Lakshman Bhadbhade; Vishnu Krishna Gokhale; Moses Ezekiel; Minocheher Hormasji Dastur.

NOT CLASSED:—Vrajlal Bhagvanlal Chhaya.

Hari Vishwanath Tilak wins the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS:—Chhotalal Chunilal Dalal, Datto Appaji Hukeri, Shantaram Balkrishna Kshetramade, Revashankar Dulabhji Parekh.

SECOND CLASS:—Damodar Vaman Barve; Balkrishna Dattatraya Bhave; Odhavji Kanji Bhuta; Birendra Kumar Bose; Shapurji Nasarwanji Buchia; Raghunath Shripad Deshpande; Rango Lakshman Deshpande; Mahadev Anandji Dhoria; Arthur John D'Souza; Satyendra Nath Datt; Dattatraya Shankar Gadre; Keshavlal Girdharlal Gandhi; Parsram Mulchand Gandhi; Sorab Cavasji Goiporia; Sadashiv Dattatraya Gokhale; Ardeshir Sorabji Kanga; Pestonji Phirozshah Kapadia; Erachshaw Jehangirji Katpitia; Hormasji Navroji Katrak; Muncherji Nanabhai Katrak; Shripad Ramchandra Kulkarni; Mahadev Chintaman Lele; Vinayak Narayan Malse; Jethalal Nandlal Mehta; Keshavlal Chhaganlal Modi; Govind Vinayak Panse; Tirumakudlu Ramrao; H. Ramaswamy Iyengar; Cumbum Rangaswami; Chunilal Keshavlal Shanghani; Saileswer Sanyal; Balkrishna Ramchandra Sardesrai; Gajanan Vishnu Shirgaokar; Loveji Framroz Shroff; Dara Framji Vakharia; Yambari R. Venkatacharia.

S. B. Kshetramade wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and one half of the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

R. D. Parekh wins the other half of the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

C. C. Dalal wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

INDIANS' FIRST TASTE OF SHELL FIRE.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

The following extract from the letter of a Cavalry officer, which is published in the "Morning Post," gives an account of how the Indian troops behaved in their first encounter with shell fire. Though a Cavalry officer the writer was serving in the trenches. His letter is dated October 24, and is written from "Shrapnel View, Trench Parade, Belgium":

"The night before last we were told the regiment was going to be relieved by the Indians. I was delighted till I heard I and my troop were to stay out to give them 'moral support,' as it was their first 'go'—a compliment, I suppose, though I didn't think so at the time.

"It was the most weird sight I've ever seen. There were six farms and a windmill blazing, all set alight by shell fire, when these fellows, with turbans and flashing eyes and teeth, came up out of the darkness. The undefeated Dragoons, of course, became firm fiends with them at once—French, Belgians, Indians; they make pals with them all. Well, these natives had hardly got into the trenches on either side of me when the Germans opened fire. It was the worst half-hour I've ever spent, as, of course, I couldn't make them understand; and as they had never seen shells before I didn't know what they would do. They behaved splendidly, however, and I think they thought the shells were fireworks let off for their benefit! The English officer in charge of them told me that morning he was most frightfully anxious how they'd do, but they shouted with glee when they saw a German and let him know what good shots they are. My troop, then, has the distinction of being the first troop to fight alongside the natives in the war. In the middle of the attack one native hurled himself into my trench and spoke excitedly to me. Of course I couldn't make out what he wanted, but thought he wanted a doctor for someone, as he kept pointing at a cartridge, so I sent down for him, but when he arrived I discovered it was more ammunition they wanted and not the doctor!"

GERMAN PIRATES.

LOOT THE ENGLISH SHIP ON WHICH THEY WERE EMPLOYED.

From the officers of the s.s. Condor, captured and sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic Ocean, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild learns that this vessel had on board amongst the crew a number of German sailors and firemen. The owners of the vessel had given the captain instructions not to take any German seamen on board, but certain German subjects signed articles in a United States port under false pretence by declaring that they were of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nationality.

As soon as the lieutenant from the Karlsruhe with an armed boat's crew boarded the steamer the Germans promptly declared their true nationality and took part in the looting and sinking of the British steamer upon which they had found employment. Afterwards they joined the German merchant vessels which are being used as scouts by the enemy.

CRUELTIES TO ANIMALS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kind-hearted English ladies and gentlemen have exposed *diabolical* cruelties suffered by poor animals killed for human food, with the result that humane societies in England have been trying to get laws passed to stop such cruelties.

I pray that your kind-hearted readers may kindly write to me about any cruelties that they may have noticed in railway trains, ships, markets and slaughter-houses, in any part of India, so that I may publish such reports in a pamphlet form, and submit the same to European officers and Indian Chiefs for their favour of doing what they can to stop such cruelties.

This is a question affecting the welfare of *millions* of poor, dumb, defenceless, harmless animals *daily* suffering terrible cruelties in this country, and I pray that your European and Indian humanitarian readers may kindly respond to my above appeal to them.—Yours, etc.

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager.

Humanitarian Fund Office:
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay.

NEW GERMAN ARMY.

HALF A MILLION MEN TO BE TRAINED.

Information which has reached Paris shows that the recently raised new German army has a total strength of 580,000 men, and was made up principally by the calling out of the recruits of 1915; the remainder are volunteers of all ages.

The army is divided into twelve army corps, and will be used as follows. Six corps for service in Belgium and France; two to form a reserve force and stationed around Strasburg; and the other four to be employed in a special effort to take Verdun.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

Mr. Jamshedjee Bomanjee Wadia has resigned his seat as a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. The candidature of Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner has been put forward by his many friends for the vacancy so caused.

BLAZE OF LIGHT IN BERLIN

AN OPTICAL DECEPTION.

The Danish newspaper "Ekstrabladet" publishes an article from its special correspondent in Berlin describing the conditions in that city. The writer M. Carl Th. Dreyer, says:—

Berlin wears its usual autumn aspect—gloomy weather with drizzling rain and sloppy pavements. The fog is pierced by thousands of arc lamps and the gleaming and ever changing advertisements on the house-tops as well as the illuminants in shops shed a profusion of light on the streets. Even in the outskirts of Berlin where the streets are hardly laid out electric street lamps are blazing away all night long. The city park at 3 o'clock in the morning streams with light, though not a soul is seen there. This insane orgy of light must affect the senses unnaturally. But it is the design of the Government to produce an exaggerated and artificial optimism.

This blaze of light is but an optical deception. Behind the scenes everything is not so radiant. Berlin is facing a serious time, and even the most sanguine are making preparations against a hungry winter. Already many business firms have reduced wages by one-third or one-half, and, without doubt, further reductions will be made in the course of the winter. Prices are mounting in Berlin. A fortnight ago the pinch began. Since then the cost of almost all provisions has risen considerably, not with increases of a pfennig or two, but with bounds of 10 to 20 pfennige from day to day. Veal which sold a fortnight ago at 2 marks 20 pfennige now fetches 3 marks and higher prices. Milk has risen from 20 to 28 pfennige a litre; butter from 1 mark 40 pfennige to 2 marks; and eggs are now 4 marks a score, just doubled in price. Sugar has gone from 25 pfennige to 45, and other commodities show like increases. The prices are fixed by Commission.

Berlin in its outward aspect bears no mark of the war. Seldom are military to be seen in force, but there are many wounded soldiers. The excitement of the first days of war has now dwindled down, and the dominant feeling is now one of inward hatred—especially of the English, who are "most to be blamed."

The more sensible section of the population is now already voicing its condemnation of the attacks against businesses having English or French sounding names. A war of extermination is being waged officially against all French and English words, but at the same time people smile and consider the campaign a kind of mania which soon will be over. There is, indeed, little method in this madness. Such names as "Chateaubriand" and "beefsteak" no longer appear on the bill of fare, but French names remain on the wine list. It is quite ludicrous to find "Champignons a la maitre" changed into "Frische Champignonen."

RANGOON RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

The St. Leger Race was run this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering and in fine weather with the following result:—

L. Taik Kees' SEIN NYUN (9-5), Vincent. 1
B. N. Burjorjee's OUTLAW (8-12), Fraser. 2
C. E. Jewas Hoosein's BANOO (8-2), Nur Mahomed 3

Also ran:—Mr. B. B. N. Burjorjee's Queenie (9-2), Billet.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Sein Nyun, 2 to 1 against Outlaw, 30 to 1 on Banoo, twenties Queenie.

The race:—Won by four lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 minutes and 33 1/5 seconds.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Practical Examination held by Dr. William Creser on December 1st at S. Leonards, Bombay, (Miss Schmuck's School Centre).

TEACHERS' DIPLOMAS.

ASSOCIATE DIVISION.

Bapai Pestonji Kapadia, (Violin), 83.
Lizzie Vera Benjamin, (Piano), 73.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Shirin Ardeshir Bilimoria, (Piano), 95 (Honours.)
Aileen Florence Hayeem, (Piano), 88 (Honours.)
Edna Florence Robinson, (Piano), 73 (Pass).

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

Irene Maude Griffith, (Violin), 87 (Honours.)
Nancy Maud Hayeem, (Violin), 82 (Honours.)

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Putli Framji Patel, (Violin), 82 (Honours.)
Ida Mary Baptist, (Piano), 78 (Pass).

PREPARATORY DIVISION.

Linda Amy Robinson, (Piano), 98 (Honours.)
Phyllis Benjamin, (Violin), 92 (Honours.)
Khorsed Dadyba Bilimoria, (Violin), 91 (Honours.)

FIRST STEPS DIVISION.

Homai J. Doctor, (Piano), 96 (Pass).

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

BUYERS MORE IN EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At the monthly sale of opium held at the Government Sale Room yesterday prices were better and buyers were more in evidence than at the last month's sale.

Of Bihar opium 128 chests were disposed of at an average price of Rs. 1,640-3-10, the highest price per chest being Rs. 1,685 and the lowest Rs. 1,600.

The total proceeds in this class of opium were Rs. 2,01,750 as compared with Rs. 1,92,000 last month.

Out of 893 chests of Benares opium put up for sale 775 found buyers at an average price of Rs. 1,605-6-2 per chest, the highest being Rs. 1,730, the lowest Rs. 1,600; while the total proceeds amounted to Rs. 12,44,175 as against Rs. 7,13,725 at last month's sale when 445 chests were sold.

The general average for the sale was Rs. 1,610-2-7 (Rs. 1,603-0-10 in November)) and the grand total Rs. 14,45,925 (Rs. 9,05,725 in November).

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Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
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Agents.
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BRAND,	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 3, 1914.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

When war broke out between Great Britain and Turkey the position of Egypt was somewhat anomalous. Since the occupation is for the security of the country it was necessary for the Egyptian to support that government, which, after all, maintained the integrity of the land of Pharoah and more or less directed its administration. At the same time Egypt was a Pashalik belonging in the eyes of international law, comity and usage to the Sultan. To some extent the situation was cleared by the British Agency which dispensed from service against the Sultan all the Khedivial troops, not from any doubt of their good faith, but merely out of deference to their feelings. But before many days had passed the Egyptians themselves gave a very clear proof of their sentiments, and in a manner that left no doubt that those were the feelings which permeated the thirteen million subjects of Abbas Hilmy Pasha. Large bodies of representative citizens waited on his Majesty's Minister at Cairo to assure the British nation of their warm support in all crises; whilst the officers of the Khedive's Army openly volunteered their services against any foe that chose to cross the Syrian border. Thus the Egyptians themselves obviated what might have been an extremely awkward situation.

The position of the Moslems has been very difficult in India since the Goeben and Breslau took refuge in the Dardanelles, and they did not fail to let the Sultan's Ministers know of their predicament, adding a word of warning as to what they conceived to be their path of duty and interest. But then it is to be remembered that after all Turkey has played no part in Indian history and a Turk is as much a foreigner here as an Abyssinian. The Caliphate vested with the guardianship of the holy places of Islam our Moslem fellow subjects have ever venerated, and, for its sake, have concerned themselves much over the joys and sorrows of the Osmanli. The position of Egypt was entirely different. It was still nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire and floated the Turkish flag. Its state edicts and proclamations were issued in the Turkish language and every Egyptian was in theory an Ottoman subject. The Cairene aristocracy are Turks, and even many of the Khedive's Ministers are of Stambouli families. One might well demand then why the position of Egypt is what it is to-day? The reason is not far to seek. Were most Egyptians to be asked to-day what position they desired their country to occupy in the tenets of international law, they would unanimously vote for the preservation of the present actual *status quo*. Anything like a return to the days of Ismail the modern Egyptian would shrink from with horror. The removal of all control from Constantinople, and the system of British advisers have seen the country emerge from a state of bankruptcy to a condition of prosperity and promise. Under the aegis of this form of government a revived sense of nationhood has dawned upon the Egyptian character, circumstances have rendered it commercial, and it knows where its true interests lie. A play of sentiment sometimes comes to the surface and then Egyptian enthusiasts pay for a Turkish aeroplane or the Red Crescent but even then not without protest from many quarters, as was seen only in the early part of this year and during the Balkan War. This is as far as the Egyptian goes, and by the Egyptian we mean a man who is of mixed Turco-Egyptian blood, or who is an Ottomanised or Europeanised Arab. But what of the real Arabs who still wear the gellab and turban and are extremely wealthy landowners, and are in an overwhelming majority among the upper classes? Byron said a hundred years ago in his notes on Constantinople "the Turks hate the Arabs who more than return the compliment." The lapse of a century has not quenched or diminished the feeling, as is often shown by the repeated risings in the Yemen and other Arab strongholds. Even to this day any measure calculated to ameliorate the condition of the Arabs is looked at askance by the Turk. The Turkish aristocracy of Cairo consider it *infra dig* to talk Arabic, the language of a country in which their families have been settled for centuries! Nevertheless, until recently, even the Egyptian Arab had some respect for the Sultan's flag for it represented the will of the Commander of the Faithful. Recent events have shaken this sentiment if not absolutely overridden it. Primarily, it has been seen that the Sultan's Government had got into the hands of people many of whom were not even Moslems, and that, in future, any order from Stamboul was not to be regarded as a command from the Caliph, but as a pronunciamento of the Committee of Union and Progress. Such became the attitude of many good Cairenes, in whose midst one sees nowadays myriads of those who have found the climate of Constantinople temporarily unsuited to their health. Such people are generally devout Moslems who never trusted the *soi-disant* Constitutional regime and were ill-advised enough to say so. Constant demands were made from the Bhosphorus for individuals, who did not find favour in the sight of the C. U. P. to be extradited on trumped-up charges and constantly the demands were refused. Feeling, however, rose to fever height when that gallant Arab officer, Captain Abdel-Aziz, who had fought for the Sultan in Cyrenaica, was put on trial before a court-martial at the instigation of Enver Pasha, whose jealousy he had incurred, and was only saved from an ignominious death by the timely intervention of the British Ambassador at The Sublime Porte and by the publicity given to the outrage by "The Times" and other London papers. During the trial an interesting thing occurred. Prominent Egyptians came forward to implore the British Government to intervene, not on the plea of humanity or common justice, but as the Power *responsible* for *the good governance* of the valleys of the Nile! When shortly after it was rumoured that the High Ottoman Commissioner was about to shift his quarters, and that the incidental expenses and the new rentals would figure in the year's financial estimates, there was quite a storm in the Cairene vernacular press, many notable and intensely Moslem journals flatly demanding why there should be such a personage at Cairo, and more or less ridiculing the office as effete, costly and generally useless. Again the Egyptian had realised that this functionary no longer represented the "Shadow of Allah on Earth" but the Committee of Union and Progress which neither common sense nor the Koran required him to respect.

Arabs are fond of telling one that their art and culture were suppressed by the Ottoman who cares nought for such things. They realise that in the present system lies their hope of a Renaissance; and the summoning of a National Assembly has greatly fostered this belief among the intellectual classes who originally have no love for adventure. As for the fellaheen they were never more contented or bewildered in their whole history from the days of Darius the Persian! They fail to understand how it is that the mighty el-Lord, the great Pasha of Khartoum, can deign to bother himself about the mere fellah whom the Turks so despised! Their fathers had told them of the rack, the whip and the extortion that was their mede whilst they themselves have peace, plenty and protection. The army at present only remembers one thing and that is,—the trial of Abdel-Aziz, a thought that need not be enlarged upon. The financial depression following on bad crops and the stagnation which trade suffered during the Balkan War are guarantees for the internal quiet of Egypt, but far and above that is the firm conviction, based on the evidence of British methods in other parts, that the future of their country lies neither in policies of adventures or Chauvinism, but in a broad and liberal spirit ready to co-operate with a government which has given so many proofs of its benevolent intentions, and, it may be added, in the expectation that they will come to enjoy in an increasing measure those liberalising institutions of which they have as yet only seen the beginning.

THE WAR AND INDIAN TRADE.

The Trade and Navigation Return for October tells us, for the first time, of the blighting effects of the war on our foreign trade, notably exports. The imports of private merchandise were only 12.36 crores for the month of October, compared with 15.55 crores of the same month last year. The diminution is fully 3.19 crores, equivalent to a fall of 20 per cent. which is certainly considerable. Similarly, there is a material decrease in the imports of silver and gold. It is only 47 lakhs against 3.80 crores in October of 1913, The diminution comes to 3.33 crores which is equivalent to nearly 90 per cent. Practically, the imports of treasure were next to nothing. The flow of gold and silver has experienced a heavy neap tide. And it is to be presumed that, in all probability, the tide has been almost at its lowest watermark in the month just closed.

The tale of exports for October is even more rueful. Against 21.68 crores in the corresponding month of last year, we have only 9.95. In other words there is a heavy drop of 11.73 crores equal to 54 per cent, or more than half! Thus imports of merchandise have fallen 20 per cent, and exports 54 per cent, while there has been almost a total cessation of treasure. How will the advocates of the yellow metal feel at this juncture is an entertaining question. According to the statement of these the Banias and the Marwaris have with one swoop of the trunk, after the manner of the elephant, sucked the visible stock of gold dry and cleared away from the great trading and distributing centres to their native places, where, making a hard pillow of the metal, they are slumbering comfortably with no dread visions of the mercurial Emden and her crew making a shore raid! And all this during the first month after the war. What will be the outcome for November and December, while the Bank of England has accumulated the unprecedented amount of 90 millions in its vaults, and the Government of India is casting about for the paltry gold in its reserves, with the prospect of seeing to their bottom before the Ides of March come upon them, when the Secretary of State has to be provided with the balance of his dues for Home charges. "Who will buy our Council Bills"? "Who" is the echo. Such is the state to which Indian trade has been reduced, when the trade routes are safe East and West! What would have been its fate had there been even any effective activity in the waters of the Indian and Atlantic oceans of the cruisers of the enemy! The situation is depressing, but it has to be cheerfully endured so long as the war of the madened eagle lasts. Meanwhile, we have to look accomplished facts in the face with patience and resignation.

Notes of the Day

The Postal Censor.

There seems to be something very wrong with the working of the censorship on letters to and from Goa. Numerous correspondents have written complaining of the inordinate delay to their letters and the thing appears to have assumed the dimensions of a scandal. There are probably very good reasons for a careful scrutiny of all correspondence between Goa and Bombay. We have all of us suspected that a good deal has been going and coming from Goa of an undesirable character; but a postal censorship can and should be exercised with some consideration for the public and it is not surprising to hear that the Goanese community are in a state of ferment, when we learn that their letters are delayed from ten to fifteen days in the Post Office. This is inexcusable. It may be that the Censor has an insufficient staff, or an inefficient one,—as is suggested by one correspondent who pictures a solitary non-Portuguese speaking official struggling with a dictionary and an immense mountain of letters,—but whatever the cause, it is a matter which Government should look into at once, in order that our good Goanese friends may not be made the victims of a precaution, which, if necessary, need not be turned into a public nuisance.

The Same Old War Office.

It has often been said that it is impossible to reform the War Office. However great the reforming spirit and energy of the Minister at its head the Tite Barnacles maintains its archaic, unimaginative methods. The same old complaints of these methods, that have marked every war, are again heard to-day, and in spite of Lord Kitchener the spirit of red tape rules at the War Office just as in the old days. If the reports mentioned in the "Manchester Guardian" and elsewhere as to the rebuffs administered by the War Office to the Irish Army and its friends are all true, small ground of complaint exists against Nationalist Irishmen for the comparative slowness with which the ranks of their army are filling up. It is complained that a request for an adequate supply of Roman Catholic chaplains has been rebuffed. On what grounds only the wiseacres at the War Office could say. Colours are objects of pride and enthusiasm to the soldiery but the unimaginative War Office refuses to permit the presentation of colours to the new battalions. The new army is recruited from all kinds of civil life and many would welcome any diversion amid the monotony of a soldier's life, but the War Office has always been an obstacle to movements for making camp life more cheerful and interesting. The climax of stupidity has been reached in the blank refusal given to the offer of the Board of Education to provide instruction for recruits in the several camps. Many soldiers are keenly anxious to learn French, and a knowledge of it would be useful to them on the Continent but the War Office seems to think otherwise. As the "Nation" put it, a little more imagination in War Office mentality might be a real factor in the success of the war.

High Mortality Among the Jains.

A Jain correspondent writes drawing attention to the comparatively high mortality rate obtaining among the Jain residents of Bombay, and bewailing the extreme apathy of the leading members of the community in regard to the proper housing and general welfare of the poorer classes of Jains in Bombay. According to the census of 1911, out of a total Jain population of 20,460 souls in the city, two thirds reside in B and C Wards and that the death-rate among them throughout the city came to 70.28 per thousand in 1911, 69.11 in 1912 and 65.93 in 1913. The mortality from plague, as well as infant mortality, is also very high among Jains in comparison with the death-rate among other communities. It is hard to believe, says the correspondent, how a Jain, so particular about saving the life of a small ant, can remain apathetic in regard to the preventible deaths that occur in such large numbers among his own brethren through living in congested and insanitary quarters. Thousands of rupees are spent every year, states the correspondent, in caste dinners, marriage processions and other "useless *tamashas*," but the community does not possess a single chawl, built on sanitary principles, for the poor and middle class Jains. The correspondent appeals to the wealthy leaders of the community seriously to tackle the problem of housing among Jains and thereby mitigate the high mortality in the community. He suggests the formation of a co-operative building society for housing the poor and middle class Jains, on sanitary principles, in suitable quarters of the city.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are thankful to Dr. Allen for his explanation on the above subject. It is not for us to point out to a man of Dr. Allen's position and learning that mere training does not qualify one to examine others. Our L. C. E., with mechanical engineering as his optional subject, might as well be put up as an examiner in mechanical engineering.

Specialising in New Zealand B. Sc. degree course does not count for much, more so when practice of the special subject is not pursued.

Dr. Allen does not take us into his confidence in regard to Mr. Macmillan as he does in the case of Mr. Cree Brown. What studies qualified Mr. Macmillian's appointment as an examiner in architecture in 1902?

Mechanical engineers, whose knowledge of applied mechanics cannot be questioned, when appointed examiners set an example which brought the efficiency of a machine as over 100 per cent. God guard the University! This is the fruit of appointing half-qualified men as though we were poor in Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and the Syndicate had none others to look to..

It is high time the University ceased its tall talk about reform and practical sudies and proceeded in a more business-like manner, to get its candidates examined. Why rely on a physicist and a meteorological observer to say who are best fitted for examining in engineering?

An M. A. in chemistry is examiner in the physics papers of the engineering classes.

What of the "simply a B. A." to whom Mr. Deshpande refers in his letter and also of the civil engineer who is appointed in physics? Of the self-satisfaction with which Dr. Allen looks upon his own performance as Principal I will say,

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us."—

Yours etc.,
H. K. BHARUCHA.
36 Churchgate Street, Fort,
Nov. 30

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have been reading in your most valuable "Chronicle," letters regarding the appointment of examiners with considerable interest.

Many points are not yet touched by your correspondents. In these days of specialiastion we do not understand why a Professor who lectures on one subject should examine candidates in other subjects which he does not teach. Especially when a practical Professor of mechanical engineering is available, is it wise to ask a civil engineer to do his work? Also, should not more time be given to the learned Syndicate to enable them to select competent applicants than to the incompetent men to prepare answers to the questions set, or study parts of instruments and apparatus which they never handled before.

Our University has still to learn much from other modern types like that of Allahabad. May I ask in this connection why heads of our high schools are not given opportunities to work as examiners even at Matriculation, as is done by the University of Allahabad? Surely, experienced headmasters are far better examiners than so many high class lecturers and also those once casual Fellows at Colleges but now permanent business canvassers. By granting them this much privilege the University of Bombay will easily fill up the gap at present created, between high schools and colleges in our Presidency.—Yours, etc.

M. B.

Navsari.
28th November.

WEAVER RUNS AMOK.

SEVEN KILLED: TWELVE WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

On Monday afternoon a weaver, named Tajmal, while working a loom in the Gouripur Mill near Chandernagore, suddenly ran amok and stabbed his right hand man with a knife and ran out of the mill stabbing everyone who came in his way. He was arrested by two European assistants of the mill.

Fifteen wounded and four dead were removed to the hospital where three more succumbed to their injuries.

The cause of the crime is not known.

RISE IN PRICE OF WHEAT.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Government of India have convened a conference at Delhi to consider the question of a sudden rise in the price of wheat which has occurred during the lest few weeks. The conference will be held on Friday, December 4th.

The representatives of the United Provinces, Punjab and Delhi Local Governments will be present as also Messrs. Vlasto and Kenyon from Karachi who have been selected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to represent the export trade.

HOUSE SEARCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Two houses in the jurisdiction of the Muchipara Thana were searched in the early hours of yesterday morning in connection with the recent bomb outrage, but no arrest was made.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN WEST.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN POLAND.

HIS MAJESTY AND INDIAN WOUNDED.

MORE PRAISE FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

It is officially reported from Petrograd that on Monday the Russian offensive north of Lowicz was successful. The action in the Lodz district was confined to cannonading and reconnaissances. The Russian vanguards were engaged in a desperate battle all day in the Laska region. They captured Ezertoff, putting five batteries and a brigade of Prussian Guards to flight. Five steamers and five barges laden with stores and munitions were captured at Plock.

There is very little to report from the west, intermittent cannonade has occurred along the whole front on the Aisne, and further fighting has taken place in Argonne. An official communiqué issued in Paris on Tuesday night states a position between Bethune and Lens was carried by assault after a somewhat hot encounter.

The King visited the Indian hospital in the north of France and conversed with the wounded and convalescent men. His Majesty was impressed by the hardihood and patience with which the Indians bore their wounds. The sepoys were delighted.

An account of the fighting by a portion of the Indian Expeditionary Force on the 23rd November, from a responsible source communicated to the Viceroy by Lord Crewe, describes how the Indians became masters of lost trenches after a bloody controversy for nearly 24 hours. This brilliant piece of work has been rewarded by a congratulatory message from Sir John French.

At a meeting held in London on behalf of the Indians' Fund, Earl Curzon eulogised the conduct of Indians in the field and remarked that the Fund could do with a quarter of a million to complete the hospital.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MAHAN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The death is announced of the well-known writer on naval subjects, the American admiral Mahan.

Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan retired from the U. S. Navy in 1896. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1861, Lieutenant-Commander in 1865, Commander in 1872 and Captain in 1885. He served throughout the War of Secession and since that time in the South Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic and European Squadrons. In 1886 he became President of the Naval War College. In 1893 he was placed in command of U. S. S. Chicago, of the European Squadron. Admiral Mahan was the author of several reputed works on Naval warfare and was considered to be the greatest critic of naval stratagy in the U. S.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN POLAND.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO INDIAN WOUNDED.

WARM CANNONADE IN BELGIUM.

POSITION CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

APPRECIABLE ADVANCE IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.

A communique issued here says that a fairly warm cannonade has taken place in Belgium and the enemy has shown activity north of Arras.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1-0 a.m.

Last night's official communique issued in Paris said:—German infantry in Belgium unsuccessfully attempted to emerge from the trenches south of Bixschoote.

Between Bethune and Lens we carried the chateau and park of Vermelles by assault after a somewhat hot encounter.

In Argonne we advanced appreciably in the woods of La Grurie.

On the remainder of front there is nothing to report.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A communiqué issued in Paris adds that there has been no German infantry attack. Intermittent cannonade has occurred along the whole front on the Aisne and further fighting has taken place in Argonne, without changing the situation. There is nothing to report in Woevre and the Vosges.

BELGIAN RETREAT FROM ANTWERP

GENERAL RAWLINSON'S JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Field-Marshal Sir John French in his dispatch states that a very difficult task was allotted to General Rawlinson after he had covered the Belgian retreat from Antwerp. He had to encounter superior forces on our extended front. Both cavalry and infantry fought with the utmost gallantry and rendered signal service.

Instructions were given on the 17th October for a vigorous attempt to establish the British forces east of the Lys. General Rawlinson represented that the advance of large hostile forces from the east and north-east threatened his left flank.

Sir John French states that he was aware of the advance, but hoped the force was no greater than could be held off until the arrival of the first army corps expected on the 20th October.

General Rawlinson probably exercised wise judgment in not committing his troops to this attack, but the enemy's continued possession of the passage of the Lys at Menin rendered any further British advance impracticable.

BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

GERMAN STEAMER SEIZED.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 1.

An official inquiry proves that the German steamer Preussen in Sabang Harbour had installed wireless inside her rigging connected with a secret receiver in the officer's cabin.

The commander of the Preussen has been arrested and the ship seized. The wireless had only been installed a few days before discovery.

Sabang is a port in the Dutch East Indies. It is in the island of Banca, which lies off the coast of Sumatra, and ships from Indian ports, particularly B. I., boats, on the Java and Sumatra "sugar run," call there regularly.

EGYPTIAN COTTON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has received a telegram announcing that the Egyptian Government will open the Exchange on the 7th instant for unrestricted trading, but no operations to be treated for the months prior to March.

LOST TRENCHES REGAINED.

SERIES OF DESPERATE ENCOUNTERS.

BRILLIANT WORK BY INDIAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The following account of the fighting by a portion of the Indian Expeditionary Force on the 23rd November, from a responsible source has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

At nine in the morning the Germans made a most resolute attack on the Indian trenches, prepared and assisted by artillery fire, and carried it home with the aid of hand grenades and various short range explosives.

A considerable length of trench had been rendered untenable, so that the enemy pushing home a vigorous attack at close quarters gained this portion of the line.

It was not possible to acquiesce in the conquest of the trenches, the retention of which was involved in the general defence scheme, and a counter-attack was decided on.

This was developed at 1-30 p.m. and in spite of every effort made with the greatest devotion the attempt was foiled, the enemy freely using artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS.

A further attempt was made with the arrival of dusk at 4-30, being prepared by formidable artillery fire in which most of our batteries in that area took part. The troops which were available then again determined to regain the trenches. Nothing could have exceeded the tenacity with which they tried again and again to break through, but it became evident, in view of the enemy's advantages, sufficient force was not available at the decisive points to achieve our objects completely.

But the attack did not completely fail, individuals making way into certain points in certain trenches where they maintained themselves throughout the night, ultimately contributing to the success of the final assault.

At about 5-50 it became evident that the attack as a whole had not succeeded and once more the forces were compelled, for the moment reluctantly, to withdraw.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN ARMY CORPS RESERVE.

Shortly afterwards the Indian Army Corps Reserve arrived and the forces, wholly undeterred by the two unsuccessful attempts, began about 10.30 the final assault which was most gallantly made and, it must in fairness be added, most bravely sustained.

The details cannot be given until regimental reports are forthcoming, but it was of an extremely desperate character. For a long time the issue hung in the balance, but about 6 in the morning of the 24th, the assailants gained superiority and by 6-15 were once more masters of the trenches, for the possession of which such a bloody controversy had been waged for nearly 24 hours.

The success was complete. Three officers, ninety-seven rank and file, three machine guns and one motor were captured and one hundred German corpses were counted near the trenches. The numbers of their wounded were very great.

Our losses, though large, were not excessive in relation to the nature of the fighting which involved three successive attacks upon entrenched positions held by the resolute enemy.

This brilliant piece of work has been rewarded by a congratulatory message from Sir John French.

MAIN GERMAN FORCES IN THE WEST.

There are indications of the weakening of German attacks on the Franco-Belgian front and the Allies besides repelling the attacks have made slight progress, but the "Times" military correspondent points out that the main German forces are still maintained in the west not in the east and computes that 3 millions out of 4,000,000 trained Germans of active reserve and Landwehr must be on the west.

Official news from Petrograd concerning the Polish battle is still very reserved, but admits that the situation is developing favourably and the object of German strategy has been frustrated. Very heavy fighting is taking place round Lodz. The Russians are advancing in east Prussia and in the neighbourhood of Cracow. The Austrian army has been routed.

KING AT INDIAN HOSPITAL.

CONVERSES WITH WOUNDED SEPOYS.

IMPRESSED BY THEIR DEMEANOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The King yesterday visited the Indian hospital in the North of France and conversed with the wounded men asking the sepoys the nature and occasion of their wounds.

The sepoys were delighted to find that the King knew the details of actions with their dates and the names of regiments engaged.

The King was impressed by the hardihood and patience with which the Indians bore their wounds.

One man recovering from a recent amputation was so affected at being addressed by his Majesty that he was unable to reply.

His Majesty inspected everything, including kitchens. Here every arrangement was found to have been made for the preservation of caste and sect observances as in India.

Finally, the King visited convalescent Indians, one of whom, on the King's entrance, rose from his bed and, using the only English he knew, shouted "God save the King."

His Majesty also visited wounded Germans to whom he spoke.

The Germans said they hoped to be well supplied with literature as they were unable to converse in English.

BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

TRIBUTE FROM AMERICA.

The "New York Sun" has a sympathetic leader on England's rule in Egypt. Since the day of Telel-Kebir, the "Sun" says, England has exercised an almost undisputed hegemony over Egypt and its people have prospered and advanced in well-being. The history of those thirty-two years is a tale of undeviating progress.

The "Sun" refers to the work of Lord Cromer, Sir Eldon Gorst, and Lord Kitchener, to the way in which the debt has been reduced, taxes decreased, education rostered, and justice introduced, while even the mistakes of Nature have been corrected by the construction of the Assouan dam and great works to improve the navigation of the Nile, and asks: "Would any civilised mind tolerate the idea of undoing all that has been done since 1882? Is it thinkable that for the enlightened, just, and steady-going administration of England there should be substituted the capricious barbarism of Turco-Arabian rule? Could any greater crime be thought of than a return from the similing plenty, security, and spiritual awakening of today to the hunger, hazard, cruelty, and dull hopelessness of the old Khedivial regime, with its worse than futile Ottoman suzerainty?"

That, the "Sun" points out, is what Turkey aims at by engaging in the war, and adds: "It is a design of unqualified evil inspired by recklessness as regards the interests of civilisation. Perhaps the Turks are not so much to be blamed for it. Their aspiration is not unnatural, and their comprehension of results imperfect and distorted. The real blame lies upon Occidental intriguing, which for selfish reasons has instigated and encouraged them in a design which, succeeding, would be a disaster to the world, and failing, must bring ruin on themselves."

NEW BLOOD FOR WOUNDED.

CASES OF TRANSFUSION.

The military medical authorities at Lyons lately issued the following appeal to the population:—"There are wounded who are so exhausted from loss of blood that the only chance of saving their lives is by a prompt transfusion from the veins of a healthy, strong living man or woman. Those who wish to offer their blood for such transfusions are invited to give in their names to the Hotel Dieu."

No sooner had this notice appeared in the local Press than volunteers presented themselves, and Dr. Carrel, the famous Franco-American surgeon, chief of the Rockefeller Institute, and now at the head of one of the Lyons hospitals, was able immediately to save several patients. A few days ago there were already 120 names at the Hotel Dieu, representing rich and poor and all classes of society, and it is perhaps needless to add that women were conspicuous in the list of those who were offering their blood to replace that shed for their country.

COMFORT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN LONDON.

THEIR BRAVERY EXTOLLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

At a meeting in the City on behalf of the Indians' Fund, Earl Curzon eulogised the conduct of Indians in the field and remarked that they could imagine the effect of their gallantry upon the population of India. The fund could do with a quarter of a million sterling to complete the hospital, provide warm clothing, etc.

Colonel Malcolm said that he had had the honour of fighting alongside the brave Indians at Messimes. Everything possible should be done for the comfort of the troops in bad weather. Great Britain owed a debt of gratitude to the Indians for helping to hold the British line.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and ended with the National Anthem.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

Lieutenant H. Tudway, Grenadiers, has been killed in action.

INDIAN ARMY CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The following are the names of the officers in the twenty-first list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt. R. S. Wilson, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

Lieut. R. A. Railly, 31st Punjabis.

Capt. H. L. G. Baldwin, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Lieut. L. Gainsford, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Major J. M. Bruce, 107th Pioneers.

Major R. W. S. Elliot, 1st Battalion 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Major D. S. R. Macpherson, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. L. G. Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Lieut. E. C. Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Major K. L. W. Mackenzie, 62 Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. M. McL Macandrew, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

Major J. S. Corlett, 15th Lancers.

Capt. E. H. R. E. Kelly, 1st K. G. O., Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. L. M. Peet, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Capt. E. V. Wills, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieut. A. K. Macpherson, 12th Pioneers.

Captain A. G. Lind, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Capt. E. S. C. Wills, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Capt. B. Turnbull, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Lieut. H. N. Urmston, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Capt. W. P. M. D. McLaughlin, 107th Pioneers.

Capt. C. T. Davis, 107th Pioneers.

Capt. E. B. Mangin, 107th Pioneers.

Lieut. B. H. Wallis, 107th Pioneers.

Lieut. J. R. Peploe, 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Major R. S. Cassels, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

MISSING.

Lieut. C. W. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The list of casualties reported from British East Africa is as follows:—

WOUNDED.

No. 4065 Naick Laik Singh, 29th Punjabis.

No. 4050 Naick Gul Muhammad, 29th Punjabis.

No. 88 Sepoy Hasmat Ali, 29th Punjabis.

No. 4848 Sepoy Mehdi Khan, 29th Punjabis.

No. 4588 Sepoy Mehar Khan, 29th Punjabis.

No. 4333 Sepoy Imam Ali, 29th Punjabis.

No. 4817 Sepoy Baloch Khan, 29th Punjabis.

No. 3785 Naick Allah Ditta, 30th Punjabis.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE SUCCESSFUL.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN LASKA REGION.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS PUT TO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.

It is officially stated that the enemy in the district of Lowicz on Monday directed his attacks on the Brelavy-Sobota front. Our offensive north of Lowicz was successful.

The action in the Lodz district was confined to cannonading and reconnaissances. Our left wing discovered a concentration of the enemy from Kalisez towards Sieradz with the result that reinforcements were entrained from the west.

The enemy on Monday attacked from Sieradz. Our vanguards were engaged in a desperate battle all day in the Laska region. We took measures to meet the new situation and captured Szertsoff, putting five batteries and a brigade of Prussian Guards to flight.

We captured at Plock five steamers and five barges laden with stores and munitions.

LAUGHABLE GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

A communique issued in Berlin says that in the west nothing new has occurred while calm prevails in East Prussia and South Poland.

The communique claims that further great captures have been made in North Poland, including 9,500 prisoners, eighteen guns, twenty-six quick-firers and ammunition wagons.

FIGHTING IN EUPHRATES VALLEY.

RUSSIANS DISLODGE TURKS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.

On November 27th a Russian column dislodged the Turks from their positions in the Euphrates Valley, putting them to flight and capturing two guns and prisoners.

TURKEY AND TRANS-BORDER MULLAHS

NOT A RELIGIOUS WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

"The Pioneer" says:—The leading trans-boarded Mullahs appear to have realised that the war in which Turkey has ranged herself on the side of two Christian Powers can by no means be regarded as a religious war.

It hears from the frontier that Mien Hayid Jan Badshah of Kumar, successor of the late well-known Mullah of Hada, has written to Babra Mullah, the chief religious leader among Mamunds, and Afghan Muhamadans expressing the strongest view on this point.

He says that in accordance with the Mahomedan law, the war with Turkey cannot be construed as other than a secular war and that a religious war cannot enter into the question.

ITALY AND ENTENTE POWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The Consul-General for Italy in Calcutta has just received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Rome a cable in which the latter denies that the recall of the Italian Ambassadors in France, England and Russia signified any rupture in diplomatic relations.

A few days ago a deputation of Italian residents waited upon the Consul-General with regard to rumours current in Calcutta, mainly in the bazars, which it was complained, had affected the business activities of the Italians.

At the request of the deputation the Consul-General sent a cable inquiring about the matter.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LOVICZ.—A town of Poland, 42 m. W. of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Bzura.

LODZ.—A town of Poland, 42 m. W.-S.-W. of Warsaw.

KALISCZ.—A town of Poland, 134 m. W.-S.-W. of Warsaw.

SIERADZ.—A town of Poland, 33 m. E.-S.-E. of Kalisch.

LASKA.—A small town of Poland, 17 m. E. of Siradia, on the left bank of the Grabowka.

PLOCK.—A town of Poland, 60 m. N.-W. of Warsaw.

ARRAS.—The capital of the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 120 miles N. of Paris.

BETHUNE.—A town in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. N.-N.-W. of Arras.

LENS.—A town of France in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.-E. of Bethune.

BIXSCHOOTE.—In Belgium between Ypres and Dixmude.

MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The extension of franchise to the householders is a piece of electoral reform which is long overdue. It is a defect in the constitution which seems to have escaped the vigilence of the reformers. In 1715 an Act was passed in England empowering the Justices of every city in the Empire to discharge the civic duties of cleansing and repairing highways and of bridges and of levying assessment for these purposes. But there was no Justice of the Peace in Bombay till 1753. In that year the Governor of Bombay and his three Councillors were appointed Justices. In 1808 the Bombay Government under the power conferred upon them appointed 12 citizens as Justices. It was thus that the Justices became associated with the municipal administration of the city. In 1845 the Board of Conservancy, consisting of seven persons, was entrusted with the executive duties; but owing to divided responsibility this local heptarchy came to grief and was supplanted in 1858 by the Triumvirate, called the Board of Commissioners. The evil of divided responsibility continued. The Act of 1865 cured the evil and entrusted the whole executive authority to a single Commissioner under the control of the Bench of Justices. The Bench of Justices was thus the first nominated Corporation of Bombay with a seal. In 1870 the number of Justices is said to have exceeded 500. What an attenuated body the present Corporation of 72 appears in comparison with the five-hundred of 1870. The Justices were men of wealth and culture, the very elite of Bombay, but the system broke down; and the municipality drifted to the very verge of bankruptcy. The Justices as aediles proved a signal failure and were unable to exercise failure and were unable to exercise the necessary control over the Commissioner. Then followed that titanic struggle for reform which shook Bombay to its very foundation. Various remedies were prescribed. Mr. Forbes, a towering personality, at the time proposed a Town Council to look after the finances and keep the Commissioner in check. The Town Council was to consist of 16 members of whom four were to be elected by householders as a "desirable experiment." This was the first suggestion for the application of the elective principle. Mr. Narayan Vasudev proposed a more enlarged Town Council to consist of 24 members of whom eight were to be elected by householders, paying a monthly rent of Rs. 25. Mr. Henry Moreland proposed that the city should be divided into 24 wards, and each ward was to elect one member for the Town Council from the Bench of Justices, so that all the 24 Town Councillors were to be elected members. It was at this time that Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, then a young man scarcely out of his teens, but fresh from Mill's workshop, pointed out that the Act of 1865 gave ample powers to the Bench of Justices to control the Commissioner and keep the expenditure within proper limits. Powers were not wanted, said he, but the right sort of men were wanted. The truth is that nominated members rarely possess the qualities and virtues that ensure civic success. A spirit of self-sacrifice, sustained interest and active work are indispensable in Councillors if the public welfare is to be promoted. The qualities will usually be found in men who offer themselves publicly for election in order to serve the city. He therefore, suggested with a sagacity that seems marvellous today that salvation should be sought for in an elected Corporation. But the Nestors of the day smiled sceptically at the young Achilles. But to the surprise of all the Act of 1872 applied the elective principle with liberality. The Corporation was to be composed of 64 members of whom 32 were to be elected by the so-called ratepayers. The Cassandras predicted perdition, but the success of the Corporation has made it the model Corporation for British India. Mr. Wacha says of the Act of 1872, that, for the first time, Government recognised the principle of "no taxation without representation"; and that the ratepaying interest was enfranchised. But in fact the true ratepayer is not enfranchised. Only the house-owner is. It appears to me that they obtained the franchise accidentally. Previous to the Act of 1872, the rates and taxes were levied directly from the tenants. But great discontent was caused by the harsh method of collection then in vogue. Countless warrants were issued and the people were incensed. To allay their feelings and to facilitate collection the primary responsibility for paving the taxes was transferred to the landlords by the Act of 1872, compensation being provided by way of rebate. They thus accidentally came to be regarded as ratepayers and got the vote. Mr. Martin Wood stigmatises this procedure as "one of the most extraordinary devices that has been resorted to in order to obtain temporary evidence for the fiction that all the burdens of the place have been fastened upon a few thousand shoulders." But the landlords are mere conduit pipes through which the tenants' money flows into the Municipal exchequer. According to a return furnished by the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation in 1907 it appears that about 500 persons own half of Bombay. The assessment on this half was nearly 2½ crores in 1913. In 1888 the whole of Bombay was not assessed at over 2 crores nett. It is clear that these 500 persons are not the real ratepayers, but their tenants. The landlords are true ratepayers only to the extent that they actually occupy houses in Bombay. But many landlords are absentees and yet entitled to be on the Electoral Roll. Out of 200,000 tenements only 6 per cent, i.e., 12,000 are occupied by the landlords, assuming that every landlord has a residence in Bombay. The number of persons assessed were 12,000 in 1907. These 6 per cent, are vociferous and the 94 per cent, are voiceless. Even these 6 per cent, do not all occupy tenements of the best class. The census of 1911 classifies tenements into one-room tenements; two-room tenements; three-room tenements and "four-room and over four-room tenements." There are 2,101 Mahomedan voters exclusive of graduates and wheel-tax payers, yet only 805 Mahomedans occupy four-room tenements. It is clear that the true rate-payers, i.e., the tenants are not yet enfranchised. The injustice of the present system comes into relief when we consider the case of Europeans. They are seldom house-owners, but many occupy the houses for which they pay heavy rents. I believe the heaviest rents are paid by the Europeans. Yet only 149 out of a population of 7,000 have a right to vote as ratepayers. If it were not for the wheel-tax they pay, 149 would be the full voting strength of the Europeans, exclusive of 38 graduates. As a matter of fact there are 1,378 Christians occupying four-room tenements, but only 327 are entitled to vote of whom 178 are native Christians, i.e. East Indians, Goans, Mangalorians, and other indigenous Christians. The proportion of four-room tenements to voting strength among the other communities is as follows:—Hindus 4,191 tenants to 2,886 voters; Parsis 1,900 to 1,406, and Mahomedans 805 to 2,101. Among Mahomedans the proportion is remarkable. The number of voters is 2½ times the number of four-room tenements, whereas among the Christians the number of voters is less than one-fourth of the number of 4-room tenements. I do not, of course, propose to disfranchise the landlords as such. As property-holders they have a large interest and ought to be represented, but I propose that all tenants who pay rent at the rate of Rs. 30 a month should be given the franchise. This is a higher qualification than is required in any city in England. The rent is high enough to exclude all ignorant and uneducated labourers. But it will bring to the poll a very deserving and intelligent class, and especially the petty traders and dealers who come into daily contact with the workmen, and who know the wants and sufferings of the poorer classes and workmen in Bombay much better than most landlords. It is a misfortune that this class have neither a vote nor is represented on the Corporation. It must also be remembered that a large revenue is derived from town-duties which fall upon landlords and tenants alike. It is unnecessary to add that the interests of the tenants often come into conflict with the interests of landlords and their interests at present are not safeguarded.

The only argument advanced to perpetuate this injustice is that the electorate will be unwieldy and that election malpractices will increase. My experience encourages me to say that there will be no malpractices if the candidates resolutely discountenance and discourage them. Mistakes are possible, but they will be rare. No agent will suffer personation unless the principal is a willing party. This is my firm conviction based upon experience. There is some danger that your rivals may get a few votes cast in your favour of dead or absent persons without your knowledge in order to set aside your election by a petition to the Chief Judge. But this is not the danger apprehended by the objectors. I am convinced that there will be no malpractice without the connivance of the candidates. To prevent this, the law against the candidate should be exacting and severe, and one case of clever personation, not satisfactorily accounted for, should suffice to set aside the election. The unwieldiness of the electorate is no argument for perpetuating this injustice. Compared with 1872 the present electorate may also be said to be unwieldy. But the remedy is redistribution and smaller voting units. Instead of distributing the seats into 7 wards assigning 2 to one, 5 to another and 8 to a third, the number of wards should be increased. All these alterations may necessitate an increase in the number of seats, but this can be determined after the principle is accepted.—Yours etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

FEARLESS COSSACKS.

"YOU CAN'T KILL THEM."

Count Leo Tolstoy, son of the famous novelist, writes in the "Novoe Vremya" newspaper his impressions of the Cossacks.

"Cossack bravery," he says, "knows no bounds. Their little horses are just like their masters, and they are performing wonders. I know the case of a Cossack who, meeting a German patrol much larger than his own, galloped off at full speed across the track where the German officer was about to pass, with the object of meeting him. In this he succeeded, and at the critical moment he whispered to his horse the sacramental Cossack expression, 'Kshe, Kshe!'

"The horse came to a dead stop, but the German could not pull up so quickly, and he brushed past. As he did so the Cossack, with perfect self-possession and calculation, rose in his stirrups and drove his lance through his adversary. This Cossack is now lying wounded in one of the Polish hospitals. His horse is dead. The wound he considers a small matter, but the death of his horse has nearly broken his heart.

"The stamina and endurance of these men are scarcely less wonderful than their bravery. I have seen at this same hospital a handsome young trooper with a shock of raven black hair, who is recovering from a terribly mangled chest. He was not wounded by the enemy, but fell down a steep ravine. He was hurled down the steep side to the bottom with his horse, the pair rolling over and over. The doctors say that nobody but a Cossack could survive such an experience.

"What is death to such men? It is nothing. Only deeds count with them. In the heat of battle a Cossack feels throughout his whole being that for him nothing is impossible. There is no obstacle he cannot surmount, no enemy he cannot vanquish. With such an army Russia is bound to march to victory."

ACCIDENTS IN A HURDLE RACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The race horse, Black Buck, came down at a hurdle on the race course yesterday afternoon and broke his back, Jockey Hardy was heavily thrown and fractured his collar bone. The Black Buck had to be shot.

GERMAN ENGINEERS AT WORK.

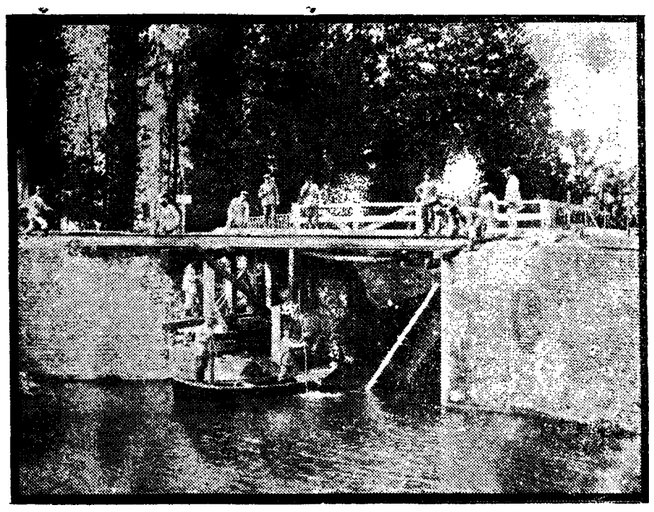

Photo by Central News.

German engineers reconstructing a railway bridge near La Fore, which was blown up by the French.

CAREWORN KAISER.

HEAVY STRAIN TELLING ON THE WAR LORD.

From reliable information privately obtained in Berlin I am able to give an account of how the strain of the war is telling on the health of the Kaiser, writes Mr. W. M. Duckworth, correspondent of the "Daily News" at Copenhagen.

Since the outbreak of the war he has visited Berlin only once—when returning from the Eastern battlefield. He did not stay at his usual residence, but at a smaller palace. The Imperial Palace is closed, and there are no guards outside. The blinds are drawn and the windows are unwashed.

The Kaiser has lost his former air of bustling activity and his soldierly bearing is subdued. My informant, who personally saw the Emperor, described him as grown much older in appearance. His countenance is grave and careworn. The most striking change commonly remarked in Berlin is that his hair is almost white. His reception at Berlin showed that he is still popular with the people. The "Vossische Zeitung" prints the latest utterances of the Kaiser to his troops. A chaplain, after a service in camp in the Western battlefield, had an audience of the Kaiser, who asked that the following message should be delivered to the soldiers:

"Salute my gallant comrades remaining at the front. Tell them to put their faith in God, who will soon give victory to our arms."

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The ravages of cholera are increasing at an alarming rate throughout Austria-Hungary, says a Reuter's message from Vienna dated October 30. There is not a single Crown land in Austria, and scarcely a county in Hungary, where fresh cases are not reported every day. The epidemic is naturally worst in Galicia, where it is stated that nearly 100 deaths occur every day amongst the troops in the field. The bodies are immediately cremated.

A uptice has been issued by the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior saying that more doctors are urgently needed at the infectious diseases hospitals, which offer to pay them 25s. a day, besides board and travelling expenses. The wounded are everywhere suffering intensely from the shortage of doctors in the field, the result being that many arrive at Vienna or Budapest in a terrible condition, owing to their injuries having received practically no attention at the front.

Vienna is beginning to feel that the burden of sheltering considerably over 100,000 Galician refugees is absolutely intolerable. The Burgo-master has paid repeated visits to the Premier, urging the Government to take steps to send the refugees back to their homes. The Government, however, is helpless, since the majority of the fugitives refuse to return to a country where food is unobtainable except at enormous prices.

JUDGE AND MOB LAW.

Addressing the grand jury at London Sessions during mail week, Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., alluded to a number of charges arising out of the anti-German riots at Deptford.

Nothing could be more dangerous, he said, than to permit a general mob to take the administration of justice into their own hands. Whatever were the influences at work it would never do to let the people take the law into their own hands. The necessity for strictness in this matter was made more clear by the fact that one of the men whose houses were damaged was a harmless Englishman, who had no association whatever with the enemy.

GERMAN PRINCES KILLED IN THE WAR.

According to the Berlin newspapers, eight members of German Princely families have died on the battlefield. They include a nephew of the Emperor Prince Max of Hesse, three Princes of Lippe, one Prince of Weldeck, one Prince of Reuss, and two Princes of Meiningen. Six of them were between the ages of 18 and 22.

RE-ENLISTMENT ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The following Indian Army Order special has been issued:—It is notified for information that ex-warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have served in regular army will be permitted to reenlist on the following terms:—

(1) Ex-warrant and ex-non-commissioned officers above the rank of Sergeant at the time of discharge, up to the age of 50 if medically fit.

(2) Other ex-non-commissioned officers up to the age of 45 if medically fit.

(3) Ex-soldiers, not non-commissioned officers at the time of discharge, who have served not less than one year and who bore not less than a fair character up to the age of 45 if medically fit.

(4) Ex-warrant and ex-non-commissioned officers above the ages specified in (1) and (2) for service at home, only if organically sound and health is good; in this case requirements as to teeth and standard vision may be relaxed.

(5) Enlistments will be for general service and for the period of three years with colours or if war lasts longer for duration of war; if however the war lasts for less than three years men so re-enlisting will be discharged with all convenient speed.

(6) Ex-warrant and ex-non-commissioned officers will be employed to assist in the training of the new army.

(7) Attestations will be carried out by the officer commanding the military station on army form B 2065, notice paper being on army form B 2065. A number of these forms are being despatched to all the general officers commanding divisions and divisional areas.

(8) Ex-warant and ex-non-commissioned officers will on re-enlistment be at at once promoted to the rank held on discharge.

(9) Return passages at the end of the war will be granted to those sent home who re-enlist.

(10) Men who on arrival at home are not found suitable will be provided with return passage to India by transport.

(a) Men desirous of re-enlisting will apply in person to the officer commanding the nearest military station and will take with them their discharge documents; if these are in order and conditions specified above fulfilled and in case of ex-warrant and ex-non-commissioned officers if their qualifications as instructors are considered satisfactory they will at once be re-enlisted.

(b) On re-enlistment a man will be allowed to return to his home to await orders for embarkation and will receive his railway fare 2nd class from and railway warrant back to his home.

(c) Pay at the rank held and proficiency or service pay at the rate drawn on discharge will be admissible from the date of re-enlistment. Separation allowance will be admissible to families of married men from the date the man is ordered to leave his home for embarkation. Ration allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem or annas 5 pies 3 per diem for broken periods will be admissible from the date of re-enlistment to the date prior to the date of embarkation. Clothing will be issued in England. An advance of pay at the rate laid down in para 43-2 Army Regulations in India, Volume 3, together with railway warrant from his home to the port of embarkation and ration allowance as above will be sent to each man with his order for embarkation.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had before him a case in which Gunpat Rai and others, merchants of Syed Salehs Lane, were charged by the C.I.D. with trading with Germany in contravention of the provisions of the Government Ordinance.

Mr. Pugh, assisted by a number of lawyers appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hume, solicitor for the Crown, informed the Magistrate that the Advocate-General, who was to appear in this matter, was engaged in the Prize case at the High Court and until these cases were decided, the Advocate-General would not be able to attend to this.

Mr. Hume promised to interview the Advocate-General that day and communicate the result to the Magistrate, who would then be able to fix a day for the hearing.

The Magistrate adjourned the case pending the result of the interview.

The Secretary of State has permitted Mr. W. O. Horne, C.S.I., to retire from the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 6th October, 1914. The Governor wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the vigour, decision and sound sense which Mr. Horne showed in the discharge of his public service.

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible results in a few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids.

180—A7

IN THE SERBIAN TRENCHES.

POSITIONS SHELLED FOR FIVE WEEK.

"The Times" publishes the following communication, dated Oct. 27, from its correspondent at Matchva:—

I have spent the past five days in the fire zone in the Matchva district. The whole time there has been an incessant interchange of rifle and artillery fire, due to unsuccessful attempts by the enemy of penetrate further south. This desire is perfectly comprehensible, since the Austrians occupy merely a comparatively insignificant tract of marshy land, where a large part of their force is probably already under water; but in view of the elaborate nature of the Serbian defence works there seems to be small chance of their success.

I have passed hours in the Serbian trenches, securely protected against shot and shell, for, though assisted by three captive balloons and several aeroplanes, the Austrians have been unable to locate the positions effectively. Probably for this reason, and the fact that the land is absolutely flat and broken up by copses, which make it impossible at any point to obtain a satisfactory field of fire, the Austrians sometimes fire at random and sometimes shell the country in sections, ploughing up huge tracts of inoffensive farm land. The amount of ammunition that they expend uselessly is certainly appalling.

The trenches of the opposing infantry are separated by distances varying between 100 and 600 yards. The Serbians, profiting by past experience, have contrived to protect themselves adequately both from the enemy and from inclement weather. The appearance of a head on either side is the signal for a hail of bullets. A fine effect is produced by hoisting a scarecrow, and the other evening we provoked a terrific fusillade by driving a few dogs with cans attached to their tails in the direction of the enemy's lines.

AN INTERVAL FOR MUSIC.

In the afternoons the Austrian fire is interrupted for a short time while a band enlivens the monotony. The music can be heard plainly in the Serbian trenches, and on October 25 the Bulgarian Anthem was played. The scene at night is magnificent. The searchlights of the monitors and petards brilliantly illuminate the battleground, and all the time the crack of rifles, the rattle of machine-guns, and the thunder of cannon continue almost without cessation.

The situation which I have depicted above has continued practically without alteration of positions during the past five weeks, and it may be said to provide the comic element in the grim tragedy of the war. A few mornings ago the Austrians made three desperate attempts, assisted by the fire of several batteries and of a monitor, to break through the Sarbian defence at Parachnitza. On each occasion they were repulsed with heavy losses. In the afternoon the Austrians placed three mitrailleuses in position. They were immediately destroyed by Serbian gunners.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

A CONTRAST.

An officer commanding an Infantry Brigade thus describes an action on October 24:—

We had a great fight yesterday and were attacked all day. The brigade did splendidly and inflicted great loss on the enemy. The Queen's made a most gallant charge, and the Gloucesters and Welch did splendid work from their trenches. Two platoons Gloucesters (100 strong) fired over 500 rounds per man, lost all their officers and many non-commissioned officers, had the Germans within 50 yards, and not a man retired. Some of their bayonets were shot off their rifles and they had over 60 casualties—a grand performance. The Welch also sat out an attack by mobs of Germans and downed them splendidly.

We may contrast, writes "The Times," with this a description of the German private soldier sent home recently by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, M.P.:—

I have had the opportunity of seeing large numbers of German prisoners. The more I see of them the truer seems Bismarck's description. "He goes to meet certain death in the service with the simple words, 'At your orders,' but if he has to act on his own responsibility dreads the criticism of his superior officer or of the world more than death, to the extent of allowing his energy and correct judgment to be impaired by the fear of blame and reproof."

They possess wonderful "mass-courage." But this kind of courage is far more liable to wholesale demoralization than that in which each individual depends on himself. It depends, moreover, upon the officers to maintain it. Germans, without their officers, are like men who have lost their way. The supply of their officers is being exhausted, and, owing to their undemocratic system, others cannot be found from the ranks to replace them. For these reasons there is a hollowness at the heart of the German resistance which leads me to expect surprising results in the future.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The Madras War Fund amounts to Rs. 21,05,851 and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Rs. 6,85,168, so the collections to these two funds in south India are about 28 lakhs in all now. This is exclusive of subscriptions to Lady Pentland's depot and large gifts in kind to the Hospital Ship.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system.

180—B20.

GERMAN BLACKMAIL.

THREAT TO DESTROY FAMOUS CHATEAU.

PRINCE OF MONACO'S PROTEST.

Writing on November 1 to the "Westminster Gazette" a correspondent in Paris said that if the Germans carried out threats made by them the Chateau de Marchais would be destroyed that day. The Chateau, a fine example of the architecture of the sixteenth century and containing many treasures of art, is situated in the Canton Soissons. How the German threat came to be made is told in the following series of documents. These were placed at the disposal of Mr. Whitney Warren, an American architect, and are communicated by Lord Murray of Elibank.

September 19, 1914.

Quartier-General de l'Armée.—Monsieur le Maire, Commune de Sissonne,—It has been proved by evidence that the road leading from Sissonne to the next railway station, Montaigu, has been covered with broken glass at intervals of fifty metres on this 18th of September, which was undoubtedly done to impede the movement of automobiles.

I hold the Commune of Sissonne responsible for this hostile act by its inhabitants, and I punish it with a fine of f. 500,000 (£20.000). This sum must be paid before the 15th of Oct. to the Treasury on this post. The Inspector of the Post, now at the village of Montcornet, is charged with the carrying out of this order.—(Signed) General-in-Chief of the Army: Von Bulow.

A THREAT TO THE CHATEAU.

On second thoughts, after consultation with the General-in-Chief, Von Krupka decided to allow two delegates to proceed to the Prince of Monaco.

St. Quentin, October 15, 1914.

Monsieu le Maire,—The Commander-in-Chief of the Post allows a delegation of the Commune of Sissonne composed of two persons to go to Monaco with a view to obtaining from H. S. H. the Prince of Monaco the sum required to cover the fine. The delegation must leave on the 16th of the month, will receive a pass, and by automobiles put at its disposal will reach a German railway station, from which it must leave at once by train and proceed through Switzerland without delay.

I am also ordered by his Excellency to tell you that the remaining part of the fine must be paid before November 1. The delegation is instructed to mention this decision to H. S. H. the Prince of Monaco, adding that if this sum is not paid, besides other acts this the Chateau of the Prince and the Commune of Marchais will be demolished and burnt.—(Signed), Von Krupka.

THE PRINCE'S LETTERS.

The Prince of Monaco received the delegation and gave it the following letter for General von Bulow:

Monaco, October 22, 1914.

Monsieur le General,—To avoid for the Commune of Sissonne and for that of Marchais the rigorous fate with which you have threatened them, I on my honour pledge myself to remit to H. M. the Emperor Wilhelm, if the war ends without intentional damage to my residence or to the two communes, the sum necessary to complete the 500.000f., which Sissonne is fined by you.

As a Sovereign Prince I will treat with the Sovereign who during fifteen years called me his friend and made me a Knight of the Black Eagle. My conscience and my dignity bring me far beyond any feeling of fear and my energy will bring me beyond all regret, but if you destroy the Castle of Marchais, which is a centre of science interesting to the whole world and of charity—if you reserve for this jewel of archæology and history the fate of the Cathedral of Reims without any hostile act against you on its part, the world will judge between you and me. I address to your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.—(Signed) Albert, Sovereign Prince of Monaco.

Monaco, October 22, 1914.

I forward to your Majesty several documents concerning an affair very grave and urgent.

General von Bulow has occupied for a month and a half my residence of Marchais, situated five kilometres from the village of Sissonne. The General has fined the 1,500 inhabitants of this poor ruined village 500,000f., of which they are unable to pay more than a fourth part. Moreover, he sent me two delegates, bringing documents in which he threatens to destroy my residence and the village of Marchais, besides that of Sissonne, in case I would not take on my shoulders, and this before the end of October, the aforementioned sum. This is how a Prussian General acts towards a Sovereign Prince who was during forty years the friend of Germany and who has received from every country of the world tokens of respect and gratitude for his work.

I answered the demand of General von Bulow saying that I pledged myself on my honour to complete the said 500.000f., because I wish to prevent a horrible action, coldly accomplished, but as a Sovereign Prince I put this question before the judgment of the Emperor, declaring that the aforesaid sum will be paid when the Chateau de Marchais shall be freed from the risk of intentional destruction. I am, with great respect, your Majesty, your devoted servant and cousin.—(Signed) Albert, Sovereign Prince of Monaco.

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THE DYEIN IFFICULTY.

A MUCH-NEEDED OBJECT LESSON.

It is not too much to say that if the industrial lessons of the war are taken to heart, British industry will be able to add to British wealth in the course of the next ten or fifteen years far more than the entire cost of the campaign, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P., in the "Daily Mail." One could have wished for a less costly method of enforcing representations which some of us have been endeavouring to make for many years past. Even now there is reason to fear that, owing to the difficulty of making known facts that everybody ought to know, the object lessons to which I refer may go unperceived.

The Government has appointed a committee to inquire and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industry sufficient supplies of chemical products, etc., of kinds hitherto largely imported from enemy countries. Why have they done this? The answer is that the Government has been driven to take action because the cutting off of German supplies of dyes, colours, and many other chemicals, including valuable medicinal products, has placed us in the very gravest difficulty in respect of many important industries. Frankly, I do not know what some of our industries are going to do in the immediate future, if this war is prolonged, to secure dyeing materials. And, unfortunately, let is be clearly understood, Germany is able to use her magnificent and well-deserved dye industry as a weapon against us in the war. Germany is doing everything that she knows to prevent us from getting any of her colours, while she is supplying them to our competitors. *The German dyes are being exported to the United States upon guarantee that they shall not be re-exported from that country.*

A WELL-EARNED WEAPON.

It is impossible to deny that Germany has well-earned this industrial weapon which she is now using against us. There is no question also that we have thoroughly deserved the disadvantage in respect of chemicals under which we are now labouring. Again and again, in the course of the fiscal controversy, I have begged my readers and my hearers not to allow themselves to be led astray by quarrels over fiscalities, but to turn their attention to the primary and essential things which govern the industry of a country. Even now I hear talk about the necessity for protective duties after the war. Let those who are tempted thus to indulge reflect upon the fact that Germany has no import duties to protect her dye industry. Dyes are on the German free list. She has not even troubled to put a duty upon natural indigo, for, of course, it cannot compete, either in price or in quality, with the artificial indigo which she turns out of her factories by more than one process.

There is one, and only one, way of acquiring a dye industry such as that possessed by Germany, and that is to lavish money and experiment upon industrial science.

If we turn to that magnificent work published by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., "Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" (I should like to think that every institution and public library and every British manufacturer possessed a set), we find the pages of the record of industrial science everywhere studded with the names of German chemists, who have been backed not only by the fostering of Governmental powers, but by Manufacturing firms enlightened enough to lavish enormous sums of money upon scientific assistance.

In this country, on the other hand, Science is neglected alike by Governmental powers and by our manufacturers. I was recently told by a leading expert in the iron trade that for lack of proper remuneration men of high technical qualifications did not enter the industry, and I remember how, in another branch of trade, I was told by a British manufacturer some time ago that he did not worry about science. "When he wanted it he could buy it," a remark which suggested the retort, which could hardly be spoken, that he who buys science must himself be a scientist.

We need not wonder, therefore, that at this present moment British soldiers are fighting in khaki clothes dyed with German colour, and that it is becoming difficult to keep up the khaki colour for lack of German dye. Turning from the Army to the Navy, our sailors are clad in a German blue, and, although there is plenty of natural indigo to be produced in the British Empire, natural indigo is neither as cheap, nor as good, nor as easily employed, as the German scientific product turned out by the Badische Anilin-und-Soda-Fabrik, or the Hoechster Farbwerke.

THE REVOLUTION IN DYEING.

German research has caused a complete revolution in the dyeing industry. It has given a new meaning to the term "vat dyeing." The reader has doubtless noticed how of late years the shops have been able to offer cottons dyed in beautiful tints and guaranteed to be fadeless. You can buy for one shilling, or even sixpence, a yard of cotton curtain fabric which will withstand the action of bright sunshine. These colours are German and we cannot now get them. I do not know whether the Government's Chemical Committee will be able to show us how to make them, but I observe that "Thorpe's Dictionary," to which I have referred, says of the sulphide dyes: "The constitution of these sulphide dyes is not known, but the commercial products are probably mixtures of polymers or homologues, and not homogenous bodies."

I have inquired as to how the Government's Chemical Committee is getting on, and I am informed that the progress made is "satisfactory." I have also inquired whether the Government intends to set up a dye factory of its own, and I am informed that the reply is in the negative.

But how, I venture to put it to the Government, is Britain to come into the possession of such a dye industry as that of Germany unless more vigorous action is taken? The Badische Anilin-und-Soda-Fabrik spent no less than £1,000,000 upon experimental work. Does anybody know of a body of capitalists in this country willing to spend that sum, or a half of it, on such wory? The position as to dyes is so serious that surely this is a matter as to which the Government would be well advised to put down, say, one-third of what the war is costing in a single day in order to establish a dye industry worth the name in this country.

If only one could persuade the British people to insist upon the public employment at this time of one pound upon the arts of peace for, say, every twenty-five pounds they have spent upon war, they could easily put themselves in such a position not only in regard to the "chemical" trades, but in regard to every trade, as to have no further fear of industrial defeats in war-time or peace-time.

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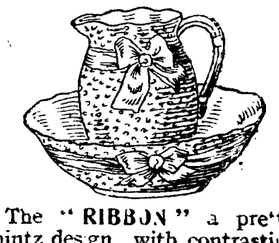

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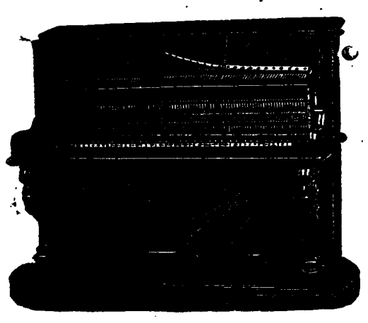

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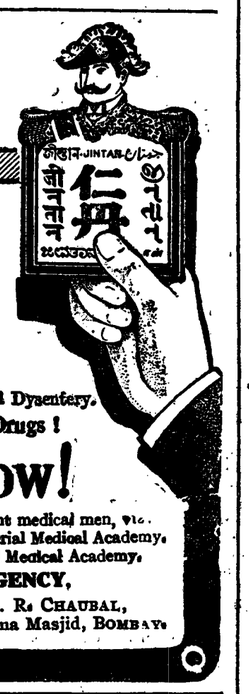

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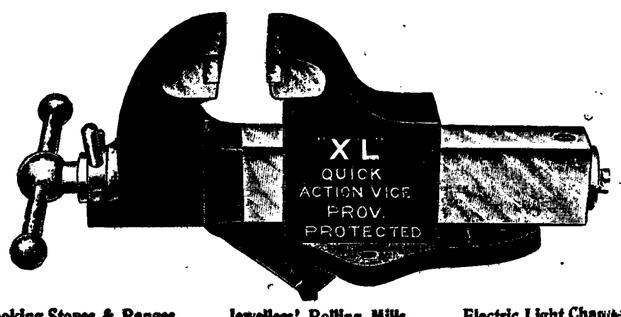

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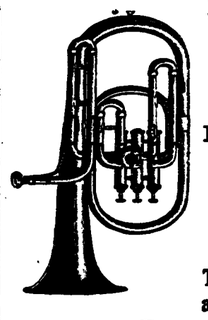

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